REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,960.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rage—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, of cash to be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY		Leaves Madras	
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Mangalore	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Allepie	29	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Coolombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line at three or from intermediate ports for transhipment at the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to 17th Sept. August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, also ports north of Cochin, and at Alleppy.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Changing Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, TUMBURE, PAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY		Leave BUSHIRE	
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Gundur	17	„ Pao	31
„ Kumrad	19	„ Kowait	Sept. 2
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	10
„ Pao	27	„ Gundur	12
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSHIRE	28	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

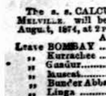
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,560 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Carnac	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dharumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Carnac, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 14TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkas, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

(THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Alexandria	28	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 5 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of "L. S."
HORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 14th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,781 Tons, and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

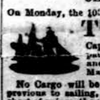
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (3,963 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

COME AND SEE.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, Messrs. S. S. and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, an invoice of 12 cases picture s imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romania Girl, Portraits of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Baths, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bells, Lost Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEE HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Sundries consisting of neatly gilted and decorated flower vases, child silk umbrellas, kid gloves, fishing rod, telescope, stereoscopes, toilet bottles, pomaaums, gilted lockets, &c.

2 hand organs in good order.

3 cases of castor oil large and small bottles.

3 cases of pepper-in-nut lozenges.

75 boxes of old brown Windsor soaps.

50 boxes of country bar soap suitable for Spinning each box weighing 5 lbs.

Furniture comprising of blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier tables, carved easy chairs, round tables, teapoys, full carved lady's writing tables, wardrobes, cup-boards, and sundries, sofa, cane chairs, easy and armed chairs, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirting, husdyoloms, jaconets, scarfs, chintz, dhooties, waist and grey muslin, &c.

Five bundles of Twist No. 40

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kyoom Surtsally.

ARB BWP } 5 cases of Hams Ex. s.s. Lombardy.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
9, LARKINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.,
10 „ „ 8½ lbs.,
6 „ „ Dhoties.
500 cases Kerosine oil.
100 „ Spirits of Turpentine.
3 „ Linseed Oil.
1 New seel cleaning Machine.
4 bales Canvas Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

At 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A strong powerful chestnut riding Pony with splendid action suitable for Hockey.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, to-morrow TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, at 4 P.M. submit to Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable properties on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Faulla Cassumbhoy, administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 15,266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 5-29 and 9-29 with the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, formerly and now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esq., and R. L. Crawford, Esq. (the first named Gentleman has since vacated and the bungalow is now in another Gentleman's occupation) which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditament are situated on the south side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by public passages, on the North-west by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road, and on the North by property lately belonging to Narayen Dinanath, deceased.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 13,123 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140 and 87 for Pension and Tax and No. 77 for ground rent and under Survey Nos. 31, 30, and 9-29, with the messuages, tenement, or bungalow, and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 138, formerly and now in the occupation of H. V. Reid, Esq., which said piece of land, messuage and hereditaments are situated on the north side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Martand Bapoo Josey, on the West partly by property belonging to Jewanjee Bathiwalla, and partly by property belonging to A. D. Sassoon, on the North by vacant ground, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan, apply to the undersigned.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER! AUSTRALIAN BUTTER!!

This much admired Butter has now been imported and will be put up to auction on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M. at the rooms of the undersigned. The consignment consists of 4 cases containing 2 and 4 lbs. tins. It has been pronounced to be the finest butter and very superior to that known as French Butter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY (STAFF NIGHT)
11TH AND 12TH AUGUST 1874.

THE AMATEURS
OF THE
6TH BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY

Have the honour to announce, that they will give a THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, in the above Hall, on the above dates, when will be produced, for the first time in Bombay,

THE LAUGHABLE FARCE
OF
BROWNE THE MARTYR,
AND
AN ORIGINAL BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
ENTITLED,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.,
OR
LA GRAND DOCTRESSE.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; TO BEGIN 9 SHARP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	First Night.	Staff Night.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Reserved Seats	1 0 0	2 0 0
Second do.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Back do.	0 4 0	0 8 0

Tickets may be had from Mr. R. JOHNSTON, Morley Hall, where a Plan of the Hall is on view.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S EVENING CONCERT, ON THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1874, KINDLY ASSISTED BY SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Glee—"Mynheer Vandunck," by the Members of Glee Club ..... *Bishop.*
2. Flute Solo.
3. Trio, May Queen—"The Hawthorn in the Glade" ..... *Bennett.*
4. Piano Solo, Andante Bon'o Capriccioso ..... *Mendelssohn.*
5. Solo, mez Soprano—"Onio Fernando," Favorita *Donizetti.*
6. Baritone Solo—"Speed on, my bark, speed on." *Leslie.*

PART II.

1. Meditation—Sur le 1er Prelude de Bach ..... *Gounod.*
2. Duet—"To vivo è l'Ar e," mez. Soprano & Baritone ..... *Campana.*
3. Tenor Solo—"Aida Gents dolce Aida" ..... *Verdi.*
4. Piano Solo—Impromptu ..... *N. N.*
5. Soprano Solo—"Deze zoo i bi i momenti," Nozze di Figaro ..... *Mozart.*
6. Glee—"When Jacket Hang by the Wall" (eight Voices) ..... *Macferren.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three ..... „ 10
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN EDWARD BODGER was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our House from 1st January 1874.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

London, 10th July 1874.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the supply of Three Hundred Tons of the best Hartley's or Walsend's Steaming COALS, for the SMALL AMMUNITION FACTORY at KIRKEE, will be received on the 17th August 1874 at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Tenders should be delivered at this Factory on or before the 12th September 1874.

The person tendering should state in his Tender whether he is going to supply Hartley's or Walsend's Steam Coals.

Further particulars as regard deposits, &c., may be learnt, on application to the Undersigned, at his office, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) or to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

A. J. WAKE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY will be HELD at their Mill, in Girgaum, at 3 P.M., precisely, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the purpose of receiving the resignation tendered by Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, C.S.I., of his appointment as Chairman, Managing Director, and Trustee, for life, of the Company; and to pass the necessary Resolutions for cancelling such appointment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,
Secretary.

10th August 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, each accompanied with a DEPOSIT of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, proximo, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company. Plans will be shown, and printed contract papers comprising form of tender, schedules of quantities, specification, general conditions supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. (7) Seven per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th August 1874.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last.
2. To appoint Directors in place of all the Directors, who retire as per Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWSHUNKER ANUNDRAO,
Officiating Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th instant, inclusive.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	... ...	„ 21
„ Diamond	... ...	„ 28
„ Amontillado	... ...	„ 22
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	„ 15
CATALAN—White	... ...	„ 15
„ Red	... ...	„ 21
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	„ 23
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	„ 19
„ Nierstein	... ...	„ 30
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	„ 19
„ Pints	... ...	„ 27
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	... ...	„ 24
„ Raynard's	... ...	
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	... ...	

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS,
OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE
AND
PURITY.

QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, „ 6 and 6-8 „

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

CHABLIS, SAUTERNES
BURGUNDY.

ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be CONTINUED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th August 1874.

WANTED, a CLERK in a Solicitor's Office, to keep the Account Books of the Firm. Salary at commencement Rs. 100 a month. Apply at the Office of Messrs. HEARN and CLEVELAND, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 9th August 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, one STALL in a STABLE in Oak Lane, Fort.—Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

WANTED, a Victoria or other light PHAETON, in good condition.—Apply with price to HAVILDAR, 3, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

MEW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

NOTICE.—With a view to prevent misconception of paragraph 5 of the Notice from this Department, dated the 4th June 1874, it is further notified for general information, that the preference given to MARES has reference only to those imported into India, and does not apply to country-bred Mares.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the SMALL AMMUNITION FACTORY at KIRKEE, will be received on the 17th August 1874 at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Three Hundred Tons are to be delivered at this Factory on or before the 12th September 1874.

The person tendering should state in his Tender whether he is going to supply Hartley's or Walsend's Steam Coals.

Further particulars as regard deposits, &c., may be learnt, on application to the Undersigned, at his office, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) or to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

A. J. WAKE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY will be HELD at their Mill, in Girgaum, at 3 P.M., precisely, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the purpose of receiving the resignation tendered by Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, C.S.I., of his appointment as Chairman, Managing Director, and Trustee, for life, of the Company; and to pass the necessary Resolutions for cancelling such appointment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,
Secretary.

10th August 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, each accompanied with a DEPOSIT of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, proximo, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS, &c., for the above Company. Plans will be shown, and printed contract papers comprising form of tender, schedules of quantities, specification, general conditions supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. (7) Seven per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th August 1874.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June last.
2. To appoint Directors in place of all the Directors, who retire as per Clause 84 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWSHUNKER ANUNDRAO,
Officiating Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 18th instant, inclusive.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	... ...	„ 21
„ Diamond	... ...	„ 28
„ Amontillado	... ...	„ 22
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	„ 15
CATALAN—White	... ...	„ 15
„ Red	... ...	„ 21
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	„ 23
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	„ 19
„ Nierstein	... ...	„ 30
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	„ 30
„ Pints	... ...	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	„ 19
„ Pints	... ...	„ 27
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	... ...	„ 24
„ Raynard's	... ...	
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	... ...	

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS,
OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE
AND
PURITY.

QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, „ 6 and 6-8 „

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

CHABLIS, SAUTERNES
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(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1874.

NOT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH AUGUST, 1874.

To-day's Liverpool Cotton Market opened and closed quiet, at unchanged prices, the sales being 12,000 bales, imports *nil*. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 17¼ cents, but "futures" are ¼ c. per lb. lower. The following is our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the United Kingdom :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	910,000	945,000	845,340
„ London	113,750	118,000	201,820
American afloat	40,000	60,000	48,000
East Indian „	400,000	390,000	334,000
	1,463,750	1,513,000	1,429,160
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8¾	8¾	9¼
„ Fair Dholleras.....	5¾	5¾	6
	—	—	—
Difference...	3	3¼	3¼

The visible supply has been reduced during the week by 49,250 bales, and only shows an excess of 34,590 bales as compared with last year. The reduction has been almost entirely in ready stocks, the figures afloat being only 10,000 bales less, owing doubtless to the slow passages which sailing ships from Bombay have been making. A number of vessels however are now overdue, and with their arrivals we may expect to see an alteration in the respective values of American and Surats. The difference between Fair Dholleras and Mid Orleans has diminished to 3d. per lb., but this position is not likely to be maintained long. American must either advance or Surats

[illegible] of Surats during the week show an improved demand, but the average is still below the corresponding time last year, and it is evident that Bombay cotton will be neglected in future in proportion to the increase in the supply of American. In the course of another week we shall probably have the monthly reports on the growing crop, and should they prove as favourable as there seems every reason to expect, they will have a strong influence in restraining any upward movement in prices.

The American figures for the week are as follows :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Week's Receipts at the Ports	5,000	5,000	12,000
Do. Exports to U. K.....	9,000	5,000	16,000
Do. do. Continent	.....	.....	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,759,000	.....	3,566,200
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.	1,824,000	.....	1,877,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	958,000	.....	745,000
Stock at the Ports	135,000	177,000	151,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was said to be rather firmer, but prices for goods were unaltered, while 40s Mule Twist was quoted ¼d. per lb. lower. Reuter's statement of the shipments for India during the past month shows comparatively heavy supplies for Bombay of both Goods and Yarns, while for Calcutta the figures are again excessive.

In London, money was reported in moderate demand yesterday. This morning Consols are quoted at 92⅞ ; French Rentes at 98½, a decline of ⅛ ; Bar Silver at 58 per oz, a fall of ⅛.

We have heard of nothing in the shape of actual business here to-day.

STERLING EXCHANGE is nominally firmer, buyers holding out for an advance of 1/16d., but the market has not been tested by any transactions of importance. We quote :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 27/32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d. to 9/32 ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 10¼d., 6 months 1s. 10¼d. per rupee. There is nothing in the surroundings of the market to account for this advance, the only reason we can hear assigned being the higher value of money in England, but if this be the only cause the rise is not likely to be lasting. The advance in the Bank of England rate undoubtedly justifies a corresponding difference between long and short-dated bills, but it can scarcely affect the amount of paper offering here nor the demand for [illegible]. On the other hand, it is more [illegible] that the tenders for the [illegible] be depressed to the [illegible] of money [illegible] value [illegible]

[illegible] heard of any [illegible]

Gover[illegible] shows rather more firmness and there have been buyers to-day at [illegible] selling rates, say, Fours Rs. 104¼, Fours and a half Rs. 1 5¼, Fives and half Rs. 110¼. Reports are current that the Bank of Bengal has been buying very heavily in Calcutta, which naturally tends to strengthen the market.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, Bank of Bombays and Land Companies are slightly lower. Spinning shares in less request, and in most cases in favour of buyers.

COTTON is very steady at yesterday's prices but European buyers have not operated to any extent.

FREIGHTS are quiet but stady. The "Baldon" is getting Cargo slowly at £2-12-6, and the Palestine (s.s.) at £2 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are in moderate inquiry at unaltered ratess. Metals quiet and dull.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MONTANA, 1,263 tons, Captain Richard Sleighholm, will sail to-day for New York with a cargo of 33,025 cwts. linseed.

THE SHIP BIANCA, 1,444 tons, Captain S. STANNUS, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (April 24th) with a cargo of 1,893 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed on the 8th instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee and two deck passengers.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM arrived in Madras roads from Calcutta on Thursday and left the same day for Suez. The following passengers were on board.—From Calcutta for Marseilles—Mr. A. Knebel and Miss Chauris. For Naples.—Mr. C. A. Hacket.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Bianca	S'annus.....	Liverpool, April 24.
9	Baroda (s)	Almond.....	Melbourne, July 14.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kurrachee (s).....	Nailer	Kurrachee.

The ship Montana, Sleighholm, for New York, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Dacca (s)	Dickenson	Moulmein, July 20.
	Ophelia	Stickland	Liverpool, April 27.
5	Lady Palmerston ...	Mill	Liverpool, May 9.
	City of Paris	MacDonald	London, May 8.
	Migration	Warman	Moulmein, August 4.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
5	Artist.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
5	Imperatrice Eugenie...	.....	Pondicherry.
	Atlanta	.....	Liverpool.
6	Meinam	.....	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s).....	Withers.....	Calcutta.
	Asia (s)	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
6	Meinam.....	.....	Pondicherry & Galle.
	Monteiro E. Oriole ...	.....	Collingapatam.
7	Paraguay (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Asia (s).....	.....	Masulipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS—8TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ishmaels, 1,014 bundles hoop iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s, 19 packages wall paper, Tyebally Abdoolally and Co ; 100 cases copper sheets traziers, W. Nicol and Co ; 225 cases window glasses, Moyabhoy Tyabkhan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldan, 140 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khutiow and Co.
Palestine s, 72 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co ; 300 bales cotton, Salih Brothers ; 125 bales cotton, Mamoobhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 1 bale cotton, Girdhalall Futtychund ; 101 bales cotton, Vardhman Tokersee ; 40 bales cotton, Alsen Rieie and Co.
Caledonian s, 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Strathclyde s, 430 bags wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 64 bales hemp, Morarjee Hurry and Co ; 41 bales wool, Damoder Soonderjee ; 34 bales wool, Dayabhoy Callianjee and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Sunee Khuttow ; 67 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurridass ; 101 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorjee & Co ; 52 bales cotton, Goca Doongersey.
Alpes, 104 bales hemp, Goca Doongersey ; 130 bales rags, Toolseedass Cullianjee ; 61 bales goat hairs, Chunda Khuttow ; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 48 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 100 bales cotton, Mooranjee Hurridass ; 60 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soonderjee ; 7 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Poonsee & Co ; 4 bales cotton, Bhowsinjee Ragoobhoy ; 272 bales cotton, Rattonsey Poonsee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clanranald, 2,975 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Montana, 550 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 59 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 1 pot sandlewood oil, C. Nuseenodeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s, 1 case Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 24 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen John Memed ; 31 bales fishmaw and sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assur ; 83 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, Coomabhoy Lalljee ; 57 bales fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 42 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 14 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 228 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 29 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 2 chests opium, Ganesdass Sobhagrul ; 18 chests opium, Shriram Dowlutram ; 61 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 39 chests opium, Mcolchund Doolichund ; 34 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co ; 320 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 32 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy ; 61 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 95 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 192 bales sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assur ; 264 chests opium, N. J. Abram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Addison, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to-rejoin, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 8.

Dance, Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Tighe, Bt. Major, Bengal 54th Regiment, on duty, to Jul undar.
Donald, Major, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Neemuch.
Addison, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 8th August 1874.

The following General Order by H E the C-in-C in India is published for information :—

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Medical Department, British Services.—Surg Maj E J Cranston, R A to rank as Surg Maj from the 18th Aug 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following transfers of officers of the R A have been ordered :—

Lieut H V Cowan from No 6 B 4-6th Brig to 6 Bat 8th Brig.
Lieut M O Hopkins from B Bat 9th Brig to No 6 Bat 6th B ig.
Lieut C H Richards from No. 4 Bat 6th Brig to F I at 9th Brig.
Lieut F L Cunliffe from No 2 Bat 17th Brig to B Bat 9th Brig.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regiment N I (Grenadiers).—Capt de L R F Woolridge, S C, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Sartorius.

5th Regiment N I. L.—Capt R A Prideaux, General List, to be Qr Mr, vice Fallon, who vacates on promotion.

Lieut P C Heath, second Wing Subaltern, 17th N I, to be adjt vice Capt Hunt promoted.

7th Regiment N I.—Capt J A Rowlandson, is transferred from 1st Wing Sub, 17th N I, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Sturt promoted, dated 30th July 1874.

13th Regiment N I.—Col E C Marston, Second in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Col Adams who vacates on succeeding to Col's allowances.

17th Regiment N I.—Capt G J Coulson, S C, to be 1-t Wing Subn, vice Rowland-on transferred to 7th N I.

Sub-Lieut W C F Field, 1st Bat 5th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub on probation, vice Heath, appointed Adjt 5th N I. I.

2 th Regiment N I.—Col G Mc B Farquharson, Second in Comd, to be Comdt, and Lieut Col W Rice, officiating Second in Comd, to be Second in Comd, in succession to Col W Scott deceased.

The following order is confirmed :—

20th Regiment N I.—Regimental order, dated 3rd August 1874, directing Lieut Col Rice to officiate as Comdt ; Maj Kettlewell as 2nd in Comd, Capt Daly as Wing Officer, and Capt Walter as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, in succession to Col Scott deceased.

Maj R M Chambers, Infy, is placed on general duty, Belgaum.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinati n in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—Sub-Lieut E O F Hamilton, 2nd Foot, No. 2081 Lance Corporal W. Childs 2nd Battn 7th Foot, Capt R A Crawford, Lieut B B Snow, No 1044 Private J Robinson, No. 1328 Private J Dwyer, No 1330 Private G Davies, No 3301 Private W Hartley, 60th Foot.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the 18th Brig R A, employed in the Ordnance Dept, having elected to proceed to England with the Brig, are permitted to return to Regimental duty in the rank held by them on transfer to the Unattached List :—

Sergeant Robert Keating, Sergeant Henry J Gill, as Serjeants.
Sergeant Thomas Markham, Collar Maker Serjeant.
Sergeant John Slater, Sergeant Joseph Mathews, as Corporals
No 1679 Corporal Arthur James Fr ssingtons and No 1674 Gunner James Tate, 18th Brig R A, are transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Bend of the Governor.
Sergt Robert Lashbrook, 6th Brig R A, employed as Pr vost Sergeant to the Garrison Cells Colaba is transferred to the Unattached List.
No 2875 Gunner Samuel Watts, Unattached List, employed in the Ord Dept, will rejoin the 9th Brig R A.

The following order is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement :—168th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 5th [illegible] Lieutenant E R Reid to act as Adjt [illegible] Sub-Lieut Ravenscroft

The undermentioned officers are permitted to absent themselves from their duties, for the periods specified against their names respectively, on private affairs :—

45th Foot.—Lieut Jones, 1 month, from the 10th instant, on departure, for England.

[illegible]

[illegible] to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and [illegible]

[illegible] Garrett, Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca, [illegible] leave for three months.

Thomas Walton is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca during the absence on leave of Mr C B Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, Mag and Collr of Chumparun, is allowed furlough for two years on the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceedingly thirty days.

Mr Warren Hastings D'Oyly is appointed to act in the first grade of Mag and Collrs.

Mr James Francis Katherinus Howitt is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Chumparun during the absence on leave of Mr H F Johnson, or until further orders Mr Howitt will act in the Second grade of Mag and Collrs.

Mr William Henry Nisbet Oldham is appointed to act temporarily as Magist and Collr of Chumparun from the date on which he may relieve Mr Kean till Mr Howitt joins his appointment.

Lieut Col Mowbray Thomson, Actg Govt-Genl, with the King of Oudh, received charge of his office from Capt H P Peacock on the forenoon of the 1st August 1874, and will exercise the powers of a Magist of the 1st Class within the precincts of the King's sidence

The Right Hon the Secy of State for India has confirmed the grant to Mr H F Blanford, of the Bengal Educational Service, of the two months furlough which was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 10th June 1874.

Capt A Baker, Actg Master Attendant, is allowed leave for three months

Capt E J Butler, Actg Deputy Master Attendant, is appointed to have charge of the Master Attendant's Office during the absence on leave of Capt Baker, or until further orders.

Capt F Wardeo, Office Pilot and Assistant Master Attendant, is appointed to have charge of the Dockyard during the absence on leave of Capt Baker, or until further orders

Mr Samuel Reed, Asst Executive Surveyor, is appointed to act as River Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr F Laycock, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved that officer.

Mr Richard Alexander Hewitt Russel, Asst Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Hurdui, is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 10th July 1874.

Mr A L Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is placed in charge of the office of Forest Accounts, with effect from the date on which he rejoined his duties on his return from leave.

The services of Surgn Alfred Swayne Lethbridge, Supt of the Central Jail at Bhagulpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, for employment in British Burmah.

Mr Robert Mason Towers, B A, C S, is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Sealdah, in the First Grade, from the date on which Moulvie Wahedoolla retires from the service to take effect. Mr Towers will continue to act as Dist ct and Sess on Judge of Chittagong during Mr J P Grant's absence on leave.

HIGH COURT.—10TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Pershotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Bapujee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

506-73—J. Gopall -Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Bowrey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Rattonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

403-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

356-70—Prescot and Winter—Motreechund Hurreechund v Yacoob Isac and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

41-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble &c. v Kharwa Bhawa Dhunjee and another—Crawford and Bowrey and P. Cawasjee.

136-73—G. J. Mody—Girjashunker Vijeshunker v Jamsetjee Curreejee and others—P. Cawasjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gumputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Jouardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bowrey.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanje Hormusjee P. v Navasbai, widow—Leathes, Cerawford and Bowrey.

526-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sewjee Ruttonsey and others v Dharumsey Jetha and others—Jefferson and Payne.

637-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khullucksina Khullubhoy v Narayen Crushna Laud and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

576-73—A. Framjee—Balaslall Chunilall v Ramputap Ramdass—J. Gopall.

159-73—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotum Khetsey v Madhowjee Dewjee and another—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

164-73—Shamrao Pandoorung—Manilas Gooroobuksadas v Juggonath Gooroobuksadas—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Parmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ookerdha v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—Pestonjee K.—Jotumchund Manekchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhuneebjee Mahuraj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Bowrey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimji Ramjee—Gindhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

269-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hareeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Mocsajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

682-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esau bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOOTH—August 3rd, at Rajkote, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Booth, aged four months and nineteen days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—August 4th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, the wife of F. C. Bullmore, Esq., Assistant Engineer, District No. 2, South Indian Railway, of a son.

JAMES—August 4th, at Poonamallee, the wife of Henry Northage L. James, Esq., M. D., Surgeon British Medical Service of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

PETERS—RENCONTRE—August 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bangalore, Mr. Stanislaus J Peters, to Cecelia Teresa, daughter of the late Mr. George Eugene Rencontre, of

[illegible] The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1874.

[illegible] version of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Parsee Memorial ; and, after all the rumours that have been in circulation for several days as to the complete and triumphant acquittal of the Government of Bombay, we are agreeably surprised to find that the Secretary of State expresses his opinion of the incapacity of that Government with a distinctness which leaves nothing to be desired. The argument of the Memorial was made up of four propositions : the first being that the riot had been premeditated ; the second, that the Parsees had done nothing to provoke the Mahommedans ; the third, "that, "had the police done its duty, there would have "been no serious rioting at all ;" and the fourth, "that the continuance of the agitation after "the first day must be ascribed to the weakness "of the Government in failing to realize the "actual state of affairs, and to provide a force "sufficient to restore confidence and maintain "order." Now, the accuracy of every one of these grounds of complaint against the local authorities is admitted by the Secretary of State to be beyond dispute. The Parsees are praised for their well-known loyalty and public spirit, and, although the publication of Jalbhoy's book is somewhat strangely spoken of as a "grave in-"discretion" on the part of an individual Parsee, Lord Salisbury of course allows that this act afforded no excuse for the savage attacks made by the Mussulmans upon the whole community to which Jalbhoy belongs. Again, the evidence sent home by the Parsees seems to have convinced the Secretary of State that the riot of the 13th of February was not a casual outbreak of a few Mahommedan fanatics, but that it had been carefully planned and ought to have been foreseen and prevented by the Commissioner of Police. For, although Mr. Souter is praised—and no one will say that such praise is undeserved—for his "conspicuous gallantry and "energy in action, he is censured for "having committed an error of judgment in not "taking early and suitable precautions against "the outbreak. In other words, Mr. Souter showed [illegible] what he has always been, a gallant soldier, but he is plainly incompetent to [illegible] the functions of a Commissioner of Police, [illegible] the duties is to find out in time [illegible] which lawless men are hatching, and [illegible] prudence of his arrangements to avert civil disorders instead of waiting till they have broken out to display his courage in repressing them.

There remains the last and most serious count of the Parsee indictment—that which lays to the charge of the Government of Bombay the responsibility of having permitted the reign of anarchy to last for several days in this city before calling in the aid of a military force. Nothing, we are happy to say, could be more satisfactory than the way in which the Secretary of State deals with this branch of the subject ; and we regret that we should have been misled a few days ago into supposing it possible that so clear-sighted a statesman as Lord Salisbury could have pardoned the administrative weakness which brought on Sir Philip Wodehouse, six months ago, the contempt of all India. With cruel irony, the Marquis concedes to Sir Philip, that, if the correctness of the views held by the Government of Bombay regarding its duty be granted, no fault can be found with His Excellency's conduct. But, in his own vigorous and telling language, the Secretary of State proceeds to enforce the opinion we ventured on our own account to urge the other day, that to delay calling out the troops in India, when rioting has begun, may put in hazard the security of the Empire ; and he points out, with a plainness that must make the least sensitive of men wince, that the point of view of an Indian Governor who "adopts the mistaken principle" of waiting till the Police are quite exhausted before having recourse to military aid is the point of view of an imbecile. Servants of the State in all parts of the country will breathe a little more freely when they learn that both the Home Government and the Government of India have emphatically repudiated the "mistaken principle" of Sir Philip Wodehouse, and have laid down the rule that "a "special obligation is imposed upon" men in authority in this country "to repress with an "unfaltering hand the first beginnings of dis-"order." It ought to have been unnecessary for either Lord Northbrook or the Secretary of State to insist on "the primary importance" of this obvious duty. Had Sir Philip Wodehouse given a frank account of his conduct from the 13th to the 17th of February, he would, we believe, have said that he was for two or three days perfectly bewildered and did not know what to do. Mr. Souter had assured him that the police would easily suppress the riots, and the Governor persuaded himself that he need take no trouble about the matter till the affray of Sunday morning, the 15th, awoke him for the first time to a consciousness of the true state of affairs ; and then, instead of acting promptly, he imitated Mr. Souter's example by falling into a rage and accusing the Parsees of having created the fresh disturbances. The Marquis of Salisbury, by the way, says that the Governor of Bombay "did not in any respect depart from "the careful impartiality which is required by "his high position," and, as between Parsees and Mahommedans, this was undoubtedly the case. The complaint made in the Parsee Memorial was not that the Mussulmans had been favoured at the expense of the Parsees, but that Sir Philip Wodehouse and Mr. Souter had tried to excuse their own shortcomings by blaming the Parsees as the chief authors of all the disturbances that occurred after the first day of the riots. In any simple and faithful narrative of what had occurred the Governor's odd behaviour would have been honestly accounted for by an explanation of this kind. But Sir Philip Wodehouse chose to prepare an *ex post facto* justification of his conduct by hunting up ridiculous precedents of the age before the mutiny to show that he ought to have been recalled if he had employed the troops to quell the riots a moment sooner than he did. We may, however, be thankful that he put in this plea, because it has given Lord Salisbury the opportunity of declaring, with an energetic directness of language which will, we hope, never be forgotten, that the Indian Governor who neglects to use promptly all the force at his command in order to prevent a riot from swelling into a serious disturbance is unworthy of his high position.

But what is to be the consequence of this despatch ? It is something to have succeeded in obtaining from the Government of India and the Secretary of State a distinct declaration that we were justified in denouncing six months ago the deplorable weakness and incompetence of the Government of Bombay. But is a qualified censure to be the only punishment for Sir Philip Wodehouse's neglect of a duty of "primary importance"? Sir Stafford Northcote told the House of Commons last week that one of the leading principles of Lord Salisbury's programme is to "concentrate responsibility," that is to say, to make Indian officials more strictly accountable than they have been for the careless or insufficient performance of duties entrusted to their charge. Here, however, we have a conspicuous instance of the failure of one of the highest servants of the State in India to do the work he was sent out to do ; and it would seem that, beyond the disgrace of being censured, he is to pay no penalty for a feebleness which might have been fatal to English rule in Western India, and which actually caused loss of life and property in Bombay and gave appreciable encouragement to the fanaticism of the most dangerous class of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. Personal responsibility is enforced harshly enough on men who have no influence. A poor devil of an Engineer officer, who has had more to do than he could possibly look after, and has been cheated into passing some bad work done by a native contractor, is summarily put out of employment, and forthwith goes and blows his brains out. An unconvenanted servant, like Mr. Cowan, is in too great a hurry to shoot some rebels, and the Government of India indignantly dismisses him [illegible] rob and maltreat peaceful [illegible] he is a man to whom loss of reputation is of no account so long as it does not bring with it loss of place and pay, he can stay to govern the Bombay Presidency for three years more, and to show in practice his contempt for the mild remonstrances of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. If Lord Salisbury means to enforce the principle of individual responsibility, let him begin with the Governors of Presidencies, not with the obscure men who build tumble-down bridges, and he may do some good. But, so long as the people of this country see that men of birth and influence are raised to the highest offices in India and allowed to commit in those positions almost any faults with practical impunity, it is useless to hope that they will respect and place confidence in their English rulers.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

BOMBAY seems to be rousing itself to the conviction that it is rotten, and a delusion and a snare to those who have been struck with admiration for its architectural charms. We are sorry to have to make this confession, but it is wisest to open our eyes and look the worst in the face. We hear that there are great parts of Elphinstone Circle in an unsound state, and if we are not mistaken the premises occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company have exhibited several cracks in the walls which have now become objects of lively interest and attention. When such a splendid-looking place as Elphinstone Circle is in a "queer" way, we are not greatly surprised to learn that the new General Post Office—one of the prettiest edifices we possess in the city—is also in a dangerous condition. This building cost the State seven lacs of rupees, and we might regret that the public have not received better value for their money, but regrets are useless. If they could repair all the bad work which is done by the Public Works Department, they would be simply invaluable—but *che sara sara*. Several long cracks are observable in the upper storey of the building, and one of the arches looks, to say the least of it, ominous. Colonel Fuller, R. E., and some of his subordinates spent Friday and Saturday in examining the building, and though we cannot tell the conclusion at which they arrived, the mere fact of their spending two successive days in such employment is certainly suggestive that the Post Office is not exactly what it ought to be. As to the Girgaum Police Court, which was examined the other day by a Public Works Department gentleman, we are informed that Mr. Superintendent Mills, who resided in the uppermost flat, has thought it expedient to shift his quarters ; and the presiding Magistrate in that Court, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, has grown extremely apprehensive about his safety while on the Bench. Really, with such a number of alarming facts before us, and the vivid remembrance of a catastrophe which has deprived Bombay of its leading native citizen we think it would be no ill-timed suggestion to make it we proposed that a committee of Municipal, Government, and independent engineers should examine all our public buildings thoroughly. Better that rotten work should be found out than that it should force itself upon our attention in an extremely disagreeable fashion.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 6TH AUGUST.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant we have never had such rains. The register exhibits about 38 or 39 inches. The average is about 30 inches. The Sabermutty river, on the banks of which the camp and city stand, is a rushing furious tide, wide and deep. I fear the crops have suffered terribly. The natives tell me the bajree is all ruined and that its price must rise. All crops above ground are beaten down ; some may recover, but fears are entertained for them. About 1,000 (one thousand) houses have fallen in the city. This statement might lead to great alarm unless I qualified it by telling you that most of the habitations which have yielded to the fury of the elements are built of mud and bricks. But even houses and walls built in a pucka style have suffered too. Here and there the city wall has given way, and the general aspect of the place shows the result of the unusual and heavy fall. You see mosques standing up here and there completely surrounded with water, while the streets in some places were deep with water. The poor people have suffered much, and I only hope that the general ducking will not be followed by a famine. If the rain stops now all may yet be well. The change in the moon may close the flood-gates of heaven and give the crops a chance of reviving. But if we get no more rain September and October will be a deadly season. The rains at Ahmedabad are not healthy, but still we have been very fortunate hitherto, and the hospital return shows the most favourable state of things. A poor old Mussulman fell into a well a few days ago ; immediate assistance was rendered, but he was quite dead when taken out. Yesterday a corpse was seen borne along to the sea in the rushing waters of the river. Any amount of timber, too, was observed being washed down, and many trees on the banks of the river must have fallen before the fury of the flood. The bridge which divides the camp from the public lines gave way some days ago, the tubular drain being far too small to carry off the flow of water. It was bad judgment in the engineer who constructed it to make it so small : a lot of money has been therefore needlessly wasted. Great inconvenience has been experienced by this accident, as the falling in of the bridge tube has necessitated all persons going to or from Shah-i-Bagh to go round by the city road, which is long and tedious. This road, too, has suffered, and a portion of it, some 500 yards, was submerged the other day and under water to a depth of 3 feet.

The bridge which connects General Sir E. Russell's bungalow and compound with the cross road from Shah-i-Bagh road to the city road has also given way. I hear that it fell into the nullah which it spans only five minutes after the gallant officer had passed over it for his morning ride.

The camp is rather empty at present, as a number of ladies and gentlemen have gone to Surat to enjoy the Saturday last before Mr. C. P. Cooper, of the Fort Police Court, Captain Colson, of the Bo[illegible] ed his servant, one Babun Hos[illegible] him under false pretences the [illegible] secuter stated that some four or five days ago he had ordered the prisoner to purchase for him some bracer ends. The man some little time after returned with a pair, declaring that he had been obliged to pay Rs. 10 for them. Captain Colson doubting his story immediately made a complaint to the police ; and upon enquiry discovered that prisoner had paid only Rs. 8 as the price of the bracer ends. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to two months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail.

ANONYMOUS GENTLEMEN.—There are doubtless many in Bombay and in the mofussil who are interested in knowing who the passengers are that leave our shores. We presume that it is for their information the lists of passengers are regularly given for publication. But what possible use can any one make of the information that is sometimes given that "A gentleman" is among the passengers that sailed per P. and O. steamer to Suez, or to England ? If any gentleman wishes to withhold his name, we, for our part, have not the faintest desire to learn it, or to surmise any wrong motive for withholding it. But for the sake of business men and others we would ask how are they to know whether this "gentleman" may not be some one "gentleman" in whose movements they are specially interested ?—*Bombay Guardian.*

A HAPPY ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening last, the pair of chesnut Australians belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq, ran away with the carriage while standing at the Sir Jamsetjee's Bund. One of the horse's blinkers was out of order ; the coachman did his best to pull in the horses, but without avail. They ran through the midst of the carriages which were standing on the sides of the road leading towards the Fitzgerald Bridge, and then turned on the road leading to Ghorepoorie. Several gentlemen tried to overtake them, and at length Major Loch, Captains Currie and Willoughby succeeded in catching them. The [illegible] occasion.

The opening piece—a drama in one act, entitled "The Harvest Storm"—was very creditably performed by the members of the Society, and the get-up of Mr. Sausman, the founder of the Society, as John Garner, an honest English farmer, Mr. J. Castello as Samuel Lexicon, and Mr. Donovan as Mabel the servant-maid, was decidedly good, and justly merited the applause of the audience. After an interval of ten minutes Mr. Sausman, in his usual impressive style, read the pathetic story of "Trotty Veck," illustrated by effective *Tableaux Vivants*, which elicited repeated bursts of approbation. After a few songs, among which "Cod Liver Oil" and the "Dutchman's Little Wee Dog" were excellently rendered in character by Mr. Sausman, and the ever popular duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying," beautifully sung by Signor Morelli and Mrs. Myers, the curtain rose again to the farce of "A Night at Notting Hill." This was the gem of the evening, and well may it have been described in the programme as a "side-splitting" farce, for it kept the audience in one continued fit of laughter from beginning to end. Mr. J. Costello as Alderman Syllabub was simply inimitable, Mr. P. Costello as Mrs. Chutney, the fidgety housekeeper, and Mr. Donovan as Lizzy the servant-maid, sustained their respective characters admirably. The piece concluded am

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO THE PARSEE MEMORIAL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

LORD SALISBURY'S reply to the Government of India despatch on the Bombay Riots appears in to-day's *Gazette of India*. It deals with the Parsee Memorial, the Bombay Government despatch of 8th May, and the Government of India despatch of 2nd June commenting upon the Bombay Government's despatch. The history of the Riots is briefly recapitulated. Mr. Souter, it is said, committed an error of judgment in not taking early and suitable precautions against disorder, but behaved with conspicuous gallantry and energy when the time for action had arrived. With regard to the institution of an enquiry into the origin of the riots, prayed for by the memorial, the Secretary of State is of opinion that such an enquiry would add nothing material to the information already in possession of the Government, and would serve no useful object.

The anxiety of the Parsees to clear the reputation of their community seems to him superfluous. The original indiscretion, however grave, of one of their number, cannot leave any slur upon their well-known loyalty and public spirit. There is not, on the other hand, anything in the conduct of the Commissioner of Police which calls for enquiry. He underrated the danger to which public order was exposed, but, when it came, he met it with vigour and capacity.

With regard to the conduct of the Government of Bombay, the Secretary of State concurs with Lord Northbrook in thinking that the recourse to military force ought not to have been delayed so long. But he thinks the error of the Bombay Government in this respect did not arise from negligence but from the adoption of a mistaken principle. If they are to be judged according to the views of the duty of a Government which they themselves entertain, no exception can be taken to the course which they pursued. The Bombay Government, in their despatch of the 8th of May, avowed it as their opinion that military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters until it was known or had been shown that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities was unable to overcome them; and they asserted that in no single instance in the riots was it found that the police could not master the rioters as soon as they acted in a body against them. The active assistance of a soldier was not once required. The Governor of Bombay, in replying to the Parsee deputation, expressed himself in a similar sense.

The Secretary of State expresses the distinct [illegible] of Her Majesty's Government from the [illegible]taken of their duty by the Bombay [illegible]rnment. In England military force is only [illegible]ed for the repression of civil disturbances in the last resort. Th[illegible]usage has its origin and justification in political circumstances peculiar [illegible]England. It is wholly inapplicable to India. [illegible]e is nothing distasteful to Indian feelings in [illegible] employment of troops for the maintenance of order. The nature of Indian institutions, the excitable character of the people, and the many causes of conflict which are supplied to them by diversities of race and creed, impose upon every Indian Government a special obligation to repress with an unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder. Compared to the primary importance of this duty, the question whether it should be performed by civil or military agency must take a secondary rank. Nothing is gained by withholding the military until the insufficiency of the police has been ascertained by experiment, but during the time which elapses while the proof is being worked out extensive loss of life and property may occur, and passions may be excited from which serious calamities may flow. On the other hand, the early display of a sufficient force will tend to save life by depriving the disorderly of all hope of impunity.

The despatch concludes by stating that some observations attributed to the Governor of Bombay in a speech made subsequently to the riots seem to indicate a doubt in his mind as to the adequacy of his legal powers in enabling him to act with promptitude in the suppression of disorder. These doubts, if entertained, will be set at rest for the future by the recent extension to the presidency towns of sections 480 to 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

An impression appears to have prevailed in the minds of some of the Parsee community that the Governor of Bombay was actuated by a spirit of hostility to them. The Secretary of State is unable to find any trace of such a feeling in his language or his measures, and is of opinion that he did not in any respect depart from the careful impartiality which is required by his high position.

THE FLOODS IN SIND.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

JACOBABAD, 8TH AUGUST, 11 A.M.

Hardly any hopes of saving Jacobabad. Water close to the town, coming in rapidly. Families and children sent to banks of Nourwah.

KURRACHEE, 8TH AUGUST, 10 A.M.

Jacobabad in great danger from floods. Forty boats have been sent for from Sukkur.

JACOBABAD, 8TH AUGUST, 5 P.M.

The floods from the rain in the hills are no higher. The town is saved for the present. The water coming down the Shikarpore road is still about four inches above the level of the road this side of the bund. If the bunds burst there the danger will be great. We are perfectly surrounded (by water?) About ten miles of bund have been constructed. Great hopes are now entertained of saving Jacobabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued to-day. Her Majesty in her speech says:—

"Friendly relations subsist between myself and all Foreign Powers, and I continue to employ my influence in maintaining Treaty obligations and in promoting and consolidating the peace of Europe.

"I have sent a Delegate to the International Congress at Brussels after having received assurances from the other Powers that no proposal should be made to alter the recognized rules of International Law or place restrictions on Naval operations, and I have reserved to myself full freedom to accept or reject the recommendations of the Conference.

"Negotiations are going on in connection with a Reciprocity Treaty between America and Canada, which will be revised at an early date.

"I deeply lament the continuance of disturbances in Spain, but while earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and civil order, I believe that this result will be most surely brought about by a rigid abstinence from interference.

"The treaty made between myself and the Sultan of Zanzibar has been faithfully observed, and much has been already accomplished. The exertions of my Naval and Consular servants will continue unrelaxed until complete success has been obtained.

"I feel thankful that the famine in India has as yet been attended with but little mortality, and this result is mainly attributable under Providence to the precautions taken by the Indian Government and the strenuous exertions of the Viceroy and his subordinates, who merit high approbation.

"Steady progress has been made in the pacification and organization of the Gold Coast.

Treaties of peace have been concluded with the important tribes, and the King of Ashantee is persevering in discharging the obligations imposed upon him.

"I trust that the reductions in taxation when in full operation will impart increased elasticity to the Revenue."

The speech concludes by enumerating the measures of the session.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE PYRENEES.

It is announced from Madrid that through the good offices of Germany and other Powers, France has taken measures to preserve neutrality in the Pyrenees, and that this result has been obtained without wounding the dignity of France.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	87,000	bales.
" " " Surats	26,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	46,000	"
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton "	910,000	"
" " Surats	233,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	113,750	"

Surats have been in increased demand during the week; prices for useful descriptions have been rather in favour of buyers.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras, 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been rather firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	98½
Bar Silver	58½

Money is in moderate demand.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Ariel and Malacca.

Arrival—Flora.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

COLONEL G. E. HOLMES, late First Assistant Adjutant General at head-quarters, has been appointed Commandant of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry.

WE read that Miss Carry George and her theatrical troupe have been performing to crowded houses in Rangoon: they purpose visiting Moulmein.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOWBRAY THOMSON has returned from leave, and resumed charge of his office as Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh.

CAPTAIN SANDEMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazi Khan, accompanied by a professional geologist, has gone to the Khikhan country to inspect the coal mines recently explored by him in that district.

THE *Rangoon Times* tells us that both small-pox and cholera had broken out amongst the Bengali coolies sent to Burmah in the Abyssinia, and that the steamer was not allowed to go up the Rangoon river in consequence.

THE Lahej district near Aden has been well irrigated from a recent freshet of the River Tobur, which has sufficient to flood the wadee Kabier and the wadee Sugbeer. The water did not reach the Husida.

A SERIOUS misprint occurred in our account of the accidents on the Nizam's State Railway the other day. The runaway trucks were freighted with *lifting gear*, not *people* as the published account had it.

THE *Indian Mirror* hears that Mr. G. W. W. Barclay, editor of the *Englishman*, has gone on leave for some time and that Mr. J. W. Farrell, who has been one of the chief contributors to the paper for many years, is officiating for him.

AN "extraordinary" of the *Gazette of India* issued on Wednesday nominates the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis to be President of the Indian Council during the absence of His Excellency the Governor-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE entries for the Umballa autumn races promise very favourably for the ensuing sport. There are thirteen entries for the Grand Annual Steeple-chase, and ten or more for every race on the programme, the list including many well-known names.

THE s. s. Glenearn has been towed into Aden from the vicinity of Cape Guardafui, having lost all the blades of her screw. The steamer was beached at Fhut Island and new blades have been successfully fixed. The Glenearn carries a valuable cargo of upwards of 49,000 boxes of tea.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 5th August, 1874:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ..	2,185	1,250	1,215	1,215 6 9	26,55,700 0 0
Benares..	1,565	1,200	1,190	1,193 2 4	18,67,275 0 0

UP to the 22nd of July the rainfall in the Arakan division was 53 inches less than that of last year, and rain was much wanted in the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions; also the crops had been retarded by the want of rain. According to later reports, rain had fallen, but not yet in sufficient quantities.

AT Vizagapatam, a man has just been convicted and sentenced to be hanged for having murdered a child of about three years of age, in order to obtain possession of its earrings. When will the natives open their eyes to the folly of allowing their children to go about with valuable jewellery on their persons?

CERTAIN defalcations have been discovered, we are told, in the accounts of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund and that an emergent meeting of the subscribers to the fund has been convened for Tuesday evening next to take the matter into consideration. The extent of the defalcations is said to be 10,000 rupees.

IT is reported from Aden that the Greek merchants at Loheika who purchased the wreck of the s. s. Woosung at Katama have already realized upwards of two lacs of rupees by the sale of indigo, &c. that has been recovered. The certificate of the master of the Woosung has been suspended for a term of three years by the Board of Trade.

THE following changes amongst the Judges of the North-West Provinces will, the *Englishman* believes, be announced in the next local *Gazette*:—Mr. H. G. Keene, Judge of Agra, will be transferred from Agra to Moradabad; Mr. G. Palmer from Mynpooree to Agra; Mr. S. S. Melville from Allahabad to Mynpooree; and Mr. H. Lushington from Allygurh to Allahabad.

WE (*Indian Public Opinion*) hear from Dalhousie that Colonel Blair Reid, the Superintendent of Chumba, while going to Jundra from Chumba on Saturday last, met with an accident which might have resulted in far more serious consequences than happily it did. His horse somehow or other went over a khud, carrying him with him. We are glad to hear that Colonel Reid, though severely shaken and bruised, has not had any bones broken.

SEVEN zemindars of North Bhágalpore, of the family of Báboo Harballabh Narain Sing, have received the special thanks of the Bengal Government for the help afforded by them to Government in connection with relief operations, and the assistance rendered to their ryots during the scarcity. The resolution further says that "the question of further recognition of the services rendered by these gentlemen will be considered hereafter."

THE Ladakh diary to the 26th ultimo only contains trade news, and states that 170 mule-loads belonging to the Central Asian Trading Company, have arrived in Leh. The through traffic for the week has been 180 horse-loads from British India *via* Kulu, and 5 *via* Cashmere, and 20 from Eastern Turkistan. The local traffic has been 50 horse-loads which have arrived and 10 left. Satisfactory progress is making in the improvement of the road through Kulu to Ladakh and in the repairs of the Kokear Bridge.

IT has been officially notified that it is expedient that the Governor-General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils' Act, section 6, the Honourable B. H. Ellis is nominated to be President of the Council during the time of such visit, and the powers of the Governor-General in assemblies is to be reposed in Mr. Ellis, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure, any Law or Regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Conduit Street, London, Mr George Smith, of the British Museum, read a paper on his recent excavations and discoveries made on the site of Nineveh. After entering into details respecting these discoveries, Mr. Smith concluded by suggesting that the great library in the Palace of Sennacherib ought to be completely excavated, and all its treasures recovered. He calculated there must be 20,000 fragments of cuneiform tablets buried there, and it would require three years' work and the expenditure of £5,000 to complete the excavation. Examination should also be made round the wall for Assyrian tombs, particularly for royal tombs, as with reference to them we are at present totally ignorant of Assyrian customs.

THE Coconada paper tells us that the Barque Ettie has put back from sea with the loss of her mainmast, and several other spars, sails, and rigging, but the vessel herself is quite tight and staunch. This vessel left Coconada on the 6th June last and proceeded down to Madras to complete her loading, and after leaving that port she progressed on her voyage as far as 6° north, when she experienced squally weather: in one of these heavy gusts the mainmast head was first carried away, and the rest of the spars soon followed. She came into port only under her lower masts and lower yards. The hull is uninjured and the vessel is perfectly tight, and there will be no necessity for landing any cargo. The detention of the vessel is likely to be great as she is to be repaired at Coconada.

INTELLIGENCE from Aden informs us that an action has been fought at Shabare between the troops of the Nukeeb of Maculla and the Jemadar of Shukur, which resulted in the capture of two forts, and it is said many Arabs fell on both sides. The Kayatees offered to surrender all their fortified places at Shabara on condition of being allowed to retire to Shukur. The commander of the Nukeeb's troops, the uncle of the present Nukeeb, agreed to give a man to the Kayatees, if they would withdraw to the Hadramoot country or go to Maculla. It is expected the Nukeeb will shortly invest and attack Shukur. Ali bin Mana to Howsheebee made an attack on Shaka on the night of the 27th ult., with a party of about 300 of the Dhari and Dumbari tribes. He was defeated by the Abdalli and fled to the Hills.

THE Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the Russian commanding officer at Urgunj is making great efforts, at present, for the purposes of widening the stream of water which flows from the hills north-west of Urgunj, in order to make it navigable. There are 2,000 men employed on this work. There are two roads under construction leading from Urgunj to Heerat and Meshed respectively, for the purpose of facilitating traffic. It is stated at Bokhara that the Russian Governor has been pleased to renew their allowances to some of the Moollahs and Moulvies of Bokhara, being led to this concession through the intercession of the Ameer of that place, who formerly stopped these allowances on account of their having in a way prevented him from coming to terms with the Russians.

ADEN news from the 23rd to the 29th of July mentions that it was reported early in July that Moosa Pasha, commanding the troops at Hodeida, had marched against the Zuraneck tribe, which had destroyed the telegraphic posts and wire between Zabeed and Hais, on the road to Taiz. Information has now been received that the Sheikhs handed over ten of the tribe as hostages to Moosa Pasha, who sent them to Bait at Pakhee, the principal village in the Zuraneck district. The tribe subsequently assembled to the number of about 5,000 and released the hostages, killing, it is said, twenty Turkish soldiers. Moosa Pasha therefore sent for reinforcements from Hodeida and attacked the Zuraneck tribe in the hills. The Arabs were dispersed with a loss of about 200 killed, and some of them were made prisoners. The Turks continue to occupy the Zuraneck district.

A COLD BLOODED murder has been perpetrated in the open streets of Calcutta. The victim is an Armenian youth, 17 years of age, named Sarkies, who was living with his parents in Creek Row. The murderer, named Peary Charan Das, is said to be the son of a rich native of Sylhet. This lad had been a medical and law student for some short time, but latterly had been employed in the Foreign Office. A Calcutta paper relates the occurrence as follows:—It appears that the murdered boy was in the habit of visiting Wellington Square every evening to fly kites, where the murderer also was wont to amuse himself. Some evening during the week an altercation took place between the two, which seemed to have embittered the one against the other. On Tuesday evening the two as usual met, when something occurred which brought them both in contact, and, it is said that "hot words" passed between them for the space of fifteen minutes, when all of a sudden the native drew out a knife [another account says an eraser] from his pocket and struck the deceased with it, inflicting a deep wound in his throat. The wounded lad retired a few steps, and fell on the ground, expiring almost immediately. The murderer immediately decamped, but was arrested at 12 the same night.

RAI KALINARAIN RAI CHOWDRI RAI BAHADOOR, a wealthy resident of Dacca, has come forward, the Dacca paper tells us, to commemorate the advent of Her Majesty's Representative to this ancient capital of Bengal in a manner worthy of the occasion. He has offered in the name of himself to place a sum of Rs. 20,000 in deposit to be called the "Kalinarain Rai Fund," from which all arrears of rent due by those unfortunates whom accident or illness prevents making payments before sun-set on the last day fixed for the payment of Government revenue, and whose property is put up for sale in default, may be relieved. The idea is conceived in a very generous and kindly spirit, and it is to be hoped that no obstacle may be raised against its being carried out. The next offer of the Rai Bahadoor comes in the name of his youthful son and heir, Baboo Rajendranarain Rai Chowdhri who wishes to erect a suitable structure at the Sudder Ghat, to be called the "Northbrook Ghat," to mark the spot where His Excellency first set foot in landing from the Soonamookee. This deed will at once combine the commemoration of the Viceroy's arrival and landing at Dacca. The Rai Bahadoor, the local paper thinks, deserves well both of the Government and the people of this district for such advanced ideas and munificent donations.

ON Monday evening last, after visiting the Labour Transport Company, His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by his Private Secretary, his A.D.C., Dr. Grant, Superintendent of Emigration, and Dr. Palmer, Medical Inspector, visited Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt's Coolie Depot at Sealdah. His Excellency went round the depot compound and inspected the coolie accommodations, &c., and examined some of the coolies (who were engaged for the tea districts) as to what part of the country they came from, and where they were going, and what pay they expect. His Lordship appeared pleased with their answers and presented each with a rupee. His Excellency had also a long talk with the Baboo regarding coolie recruiting in the mofussil, and the class of coolies required by the tea planters and others. His Lordship seemed to be satisfied with the information given by the Baboo and his dépot arrangements.

His Excellency the Viceroy, says the *Indian Daily News*, arrived at Goalundo at 5·30 A.M. on Wednesday morning, and was received at the station by the Civil and Railway officials. After *chota hazri* on board the yacht, His Excellency paid a visit to the Spur, which has been constructed to save the station from gradually being washed into the river, which runs with great velocity at this point, where there is literally a meeting of the waters. The formation of this spur has given the Railway authorities a good deal of trouble, as it has more than once been washed away; the present construction, however, has borne as severe a pressure as it is likely to be put to, and as it every day grows stronger by the silt that forms round it, Goalundo may be considered safe. The Viceroy, having inspected this local lion, returned to the yacht, and the steamer left for Dacca shortly after 7 A.M.

A telegram to the Allahabad paper announces the arrival of the Viceroy at Dacca on Wednesday. His Excellency landed under a guard of honour and, in reply to an address from the principal European and native inhabitants, expressed his gratification at being the first Viceroy to visit Eastern Bengal. The elephants in the procession numbered 150, and the principal thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated. His Excellency, otherwise, went through the programme as published in our last. Sixty thousand rupees have been subscribed towards a Northbrook Hall in Dacca.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* discourses on Assam:—"The Bheel is a black man, but much more hairy." Assam is an Indian province, but much more rainy; and when we consider the number of inches of rain which fall there annually, it becomes clear that the sorry jest about Lord Northbrook being a "Prisoner of Chillong" may have a good foundation. The Prisoner of Chillon! Who that has sped from the *dolce far niente* of Ouchy, past the *dolcier far niente* of Verny, by the green slopes of Montreux and Clarens, to the old castle on the lake and down into the dungeon on a level with its azure waters, who, I say, that has done this does not remember the exquisite sonnet with which Byron prefaces his *Prisoner of Chillon*? I know the lines by heart—

> Monsoon eternal! overlasting pour!
> Most awful art thou in Assam's domain,
> For there five hundred inches by the rain
> Gauge yearly fall, 'tis Nature's settled law;
> And if thy constant moisture's thought a bore
> By visitors distinguished; if they sigh
> For one fine morning, one break in the sky,
> The sullen heaven lower as before.
> Chillong! thy bungalow's a perious place,
> Of fearsome memory—for the window-pane
> Was pressed, until his very nose the trace
> Did bear, as he peered out into the rain,
> By India's Viceroy!—Keatinge viewed his face
> And feared he would not seek Assam again.

But it is pleasant to turn from the meditations of the misanthropical poet to less gloomy anticipations. There will no doubt be a great deal of rain in Assam this month, but there will be a break in the clouds now and then: some of those clouds will have a silver lining, and assuredly the Viceroy will obtain glimpses of that scenery which in its way is second to none in the world. Listen once more to Dr. Hooper as he describes the route to Cherrapoonjee:—"The ascent was at first gradual, along the sides of a sandstone spur, but at 2,000 feet it suddenly became steep and rocky, and at 3,000 feet above the sea tree-vegetation disappeared, and we commanded a magnificent prospect of the upper scarped flank of the valley of Moosmai with four or five beautiful cascades rolling over the table-top of the hills, broken into silvery foam as they leapt from ledge to ledge of horizontally stratified precipice, and throwing a veil of silver gauze over the gulf of emerald green vegetation, 2,000 feet below. The views of the many cataracts thus precipitated over the bare table land on which Cherra stands, into the valleys on either side, surpass anything of the kind that I have elsewhere seen, though in many respects vividly recalling the scenery around Rio de Janeiro: nor do I know any spot in the world more calculated to fascinate the naturalist who, while appreciating the elements of which a landscape is composed, is also keenly alive to the beauty and grandeur of tropical scenery."

LITERATURE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE remaining publications consist of essays and tracts on a variety of topics. They are of various merits, but none appear to call for any special notice here.

Poetry.—91 publications are registered under this head. About one-third of this number are Gujarati productions; another third is in Sanskrit and Marathi, or Sanskrit only. Marathi has only one-sixth, and the remaining sixth consists of those in other languages. These works vary very greatly in bulk as well as in their literary merit. The following may be more prominently noticed under this head:—A Gujarathi translation in verse of the famous Shah Namah of Firdousi, first published in small parts and subsequently collected into the present volume, is given at No. 44 in the third Quarterly Catalogue. The translation is of considerable merit and is composed by a Parsi gentleman, the author of several Gujarathi books and enjoying the reputation of a poet among his people. Syawash Namun, or an account of Syawash, one of the ancient kings of Iran, is a Gujarathi poem of considerable size and merit, and was composed by an old Mobed, or Parsee priest, of Surat about two hundred years ago. The editor has added to it explanatory notes and a glossary of difficult words. Astolaya Tatha Nala Damayanti, or the Setting and Rising, a moral essay, with a sketch of the story of Nala and Damayanti, also a Gujarathi production by a Hindu author, is given at No. 8 of the third Quarterly Catalogue. "The term Astolaya is usually applied to the setting and rising of the heavenly bodies. It is applied here, however, to the fall and rise of fortune, both of individuals and of nations. The essay is very creditable as a literary performance. It is intended to show that virtuous persons follow their steady and even course under all circumstances. Neither are they depressed by adversity, nor are they elated by prosperity. The writer supports his thesis by quotations from standard authors, Sanskrit and English. The celebrated and beautiful story of Nala and Damayanti is given in illustration of the above proposition. The evident moral the author wishes to inculcate is that his countrymen should not allow themselves to be dispirited by the low condition into which they have fallen as a nation, but exert themselves in the right path; and they are sure to regain the greatness which their forefathers once enjoyed. The work is thoroughly loyal in its tone." Sudama Charitra or the Story of Sudama, given at No. 82 in the fourth Quarterly Catalogue, is a short poem by Premanand, one of the old and popular poets of Gujarat. The theme of the poem is "a very popular story extracted from the Bhagawat Puran. Sudama was a class fellow of Krishna. He was a Brahmin. He devoted his whole time to his religious duties, and lived in great poverty, but in great contentment. Though Krishna was his old friend, he never thought of going to him and begging his help. Once his wife represented the distress she and his little children were suffering from extreme poverty, and entreated him often to go to his old friend Krishna and inform him of his circumstances. At last Sudama yielded to the entreaties of his wife, and went to Dwarka, the city of Krishna. Krishna received him kindly, showed all hospitality, and when Sudama asked his leave to return, Krishna, though full of politeness and friendship, sent his old poor classfellow back without giving him any gift or present. The poor Brahmin returned in great disappointment, censuring his old friend for his unkindness. He was, however, surprised to find on his return, his own little village changed into a city of gold and he himself made king of it. His wife met him at the gate of the new city in the dress and pomp of a queen, and told him that they were made rich and happy in his absence by his friend Krishna." Etanathi Bhagwat, or the Bhagawut Puran by Eknath, given at No. 27 of the first Quarterly Catalogue, is a very bulky work. "It is a free commentary on the 11th book of the Bhagawat Puran. This 11th book chiefly consists of a long dialogue between Krishna and Udhawa, and treats of the doctrines of Vedantism. This book of the Bhagawat is considered by many as authoritative and profound as the celebrated Gita, and is held in as much veneration. Eknath's work also may be compared to the similar work of Dnyandeva." Eknath is one of the old and popular poets and saints, and his works are held in great veneration among the people of the Maharastra or the Deccan. Shiwaji Charitra, or the Life of Shiwaji, the great founder of the Maratha kingdom, given at No. 65 in the first Quarterly Catalogue, is a Marathi poem of considerable literary merit. It is a prize composition approved of and rewarded by the Dakshina Prize Committee. Besides these few works mentioned above, there are several others of interest or literary merit, but have undergone more than one editions and have been more fully noticed in the previous annual reports.

Politics.—Under this head there are only two small works. They are not important enough to deserve any special notice.

Philosophy.—Under this head there are registered 16 publications, the following of which may be noticed particularly. Panchadashi, or a treatise consisting of fifteen chapters, is a comparatively easy but authoritative work on Vedantism by Widyaranya. It advocates the principal doctrines of the Vedanta philosophy, such as the identity and unity of the human soul with the great Brahma or God; the illusiveness of the world, &c. The work under notice is given at No. 77 in the second Quarterly Catalogue and consists of the Sanskrit text and a Marathi translation of it. Dwaita Bheshana or the ornament of the Dwaita school of philosophy, given at No. 26 in the first Quarterly Catalogue, is a controversial book. "There is an old and bitter controversy, between the followers of Sankaracharya and those of Madhwa. The former school maintains that there is only one real entity called Brahma or God; that the human soul is identical with the Brahma; and that all the objects cognizable to our senses and which are collectively called the world, have no real existence but are a mere illusion. The school founded by Madhawacharya denies the above doctrines, and maintains that God is supreme and is essentially different from the human soul and the material world, and that the human soul and the world have a real existence. The first school and is the Adwaita school or a school which asserts that there is no second. The other is called the Dwaita school or a school which asserts that there are identities besides God. The work under notice supports the second school and refutes the doctrines of the first one. The controversy chiefly turns on verbal and metaphysical disquisitions, and is very abstruse and dry." Kaiwalya Padhati, or a way to salvation, given at No. 49 in the second Quarterly Catalogue, is a reprint of an old Canarese work, advocating and illustrating the doctrines of Vedantism. The remaining works, among which there is a new versified translation into Marathi of the celebrated Gita, treat of the same doctrines.

Religion.—63 publications are registered under this head. They treat of the various religions professed in this Presidency such as Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Deism. There on Christianity are most numerous. Next to them are those on Hinduism. Those on the remaining creeds are comparatively few. The following works under this head may be mentioned specially:—Dharma Sindhu, or the ocean of the knowledge of deities, given at No. 25 in the second Quarterly Catalogue, is a reprint of a very big work on the ceremonial Hindu law. It is comparatively a modern work; yet it is held in considerable esteem, and frequently referred to by the believers as an authority on the subject. Ashwalayana Gribyaparishista, or a supplement to Ashwalayana's treatise on domestic duties, given at No. 7 in the third Quarterly Catalogue, is a work of interest to an oriental scholar. "Ashwalayana is a founder of one of the Shakhas (branches) of the Rigveda. He is a great sage and a great writer on Hindu law. One of his books is called Gribya Sutras, or aphorisms on the house-holder's duties. The present work is believed to be a supplement to that work. It also treats of the same branch of the Hindu religion. The editor is a staunch orthodox Hindu scholar. He says, in a short notice written in Marathi and attached to this work, that in preparing this edition he has collated several old copies and carefully examined the references made to this work in a standard work on the Hindu law called Parijata. This is one of the few instances of an old Hindu scholar taking the trouble of collating and otherwise endeavouring to ascertain the true text of an old work in editing it. Satika Kundark, or a treatise on the sacrificial altars, with a commentary, given at No. 90 in the third Quarterly Catalogue, is also a work of interest to an oriental scholar. It treats of the dimensions, &c., of the altars required for different sacrifices. It is a small but very learned work on the subject. All these works are in the Sanskrit language.

The few publications entered under the next two heads are almost all small educational manuals calling for no special remark. The last head, "Voyages and Travels," has no work under it this year.

Appendix 32nd analyses together the total number of works both occidental, and oriental; and appendix 33rd divides them totally, and on each subject separately, into educational and non-educational publications.

There are altogether 83 printing presses in the presidency, as is gathered from the Quarterly Catalogue. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 45 and has issued 355 works; the Deccan has 15 presses and has issued 109 works; Guzarat has 18 presss and has issued 98 works; the Southern Maratha Country has three press and has issued 16 works; Sind has two presses and has issued only 4 works. This analysis also proves the same fact, mentioned above, namely the very low literary activity of the Canarese part of the presidency and of Sind. The list of the names of the presses in detail with the names of the towns they are located in and the number of works they have issued respectively during the year, is given as appendix 34. Of the total number of works, 578,505 are printed and 74 lithographed.

I beg to conclude this brief analysis by observing that the general tone of the works under review has nothing objectionable in it as regards morals or loyalty.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

KRISHNA SHASTRI CHEPLONKUR,
Reporter on the Native Press.

INDIAN NEWS.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A sailor on board the s.s. Craigforth, was chopping wood yesterday, when the axe swerved and buried its edge in the man's knee, almost severing the leg from the thigh. The marine apothecary was sent for and succeeded in dressing the wound carefully, after which the wounded man was taken ashore and conveyed to the General Hospital.—*Madras Mail.*

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—Haran Ghose, the Post Office peon, who had been committed to the High Court, Calcutta, to take his trial for stealing notes from the covers entrusted to him for delivery, was tried on the 3rd instant and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The punishment is only for one of the six distinct charges against him, the other five still pending preliminary inquiry before Mr. Dickens, the magistrate.—*Indian Mirror.*

ROBBERY AT THE POST OFFICE.—A few days since a strange robbery of a registered letter took place in the Post Office here. A native tendered a letter for registration and obtained the receipt, but within a few minutes of his getting the receipt, the letter, which contained notes to a large amount, was missing. No one could say where it was gone, and up to this time it has not been recovered. The Inspecting Postmaster of the division and the police authorities are making an enquiry into the circumstances connected with this mysterious disappearance.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEFRAUDING GOVERNMENT.—A few days ago a salt merchant having applied for a rawana to the Board of Revenue for the delivery of five hundred maunds of salt to be conveyed by land, it was granted, but not taken out. He then despatched the salt in a boat, and while passing the salt chowkey at Bali, he was requested to show the rawana, but failed to do so, alleging that it was with the Board. The Sub-Inspector of Bali arrested the boatmen, and detained the boat, and chalaned the case to the District Magistrate, who convicted and fined the salt merchant five hundred rupees the four boatmen three hundred rupees each, the salt to be confiscated, and the boat to be sold.—*Englishman.*

REFORMATION PARTY.—From Mysore we learn that a few of the educated Hindu gentlemen of the city, *e. g.* Messrs. Rungacharla, Krishna Martha, &c., have made proposals to the general body of Brahmins of this province to initiate some steps which may remove various social barriers at present existing among their society. Among the Brahmins themselves there are the Smarthas, Mahdhavas, and Ramanjars, and these three intermingle or intermarry. Their caste prejudices, though Brahmins, are as strong as those between Brahmins and Soodras. Under these circumstances the proposals made from Mysore are very healthy, as they would lead to the amalgamation of the Brahmins themselves into one body, and we hear that they are received favourably by the general community.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

AN ANNIVERSARY. On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the anniversary of the demise of the mother of King Mahomed Ali, the usual distribution of alms and food took place at Hoseinabad. A squalid multitude of about 12,000 gathered within the Imambarah enclosure, and at 8 A.M. the gates were closed and the distribution commenced. About Rs. 10,000 was disposed of in sums varying from one anna to a rupee by 2 P.M., when the last recipient was passed out at the gate. At the last anniversary the number assembled was about 18,000. The falling off on this occasion was undoubtedly due to the weather, for it continued raining the whole of the morning, giving the motley and ragged, or half-naked, mob a most dismal appearance as, dripping with wet, they swayed and struggled to get to the front and secure the pittance. These people do not represent the poor or beggars of London now, as great numbers come from the village within a circle of ten or twelve miles around, and many consider it a religious duty to visit the sacred shrine on this anniversary.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A serious accident happened last Tuesday morning at about the hour of 10 in Rawdon Street, Calcutta. Opposite the south-west corner of the Park Street Cemetery are some thatched huts, conspicuous among which was a large but rickety-looking hut adjoining the Allan Vernacular School, which used to be inhabited by native shoemakers as a dwelling, and used by them as a shop also. On the morning of Tuesday last, and while the inmates were engaged in their respective duties, the hut suddenly came down, burying beneath it 24 men. The neighbours, and a number of passers-by, very promptly came to the rescue and lost no time in clearing away the *debris* and extricating the men from their position. Timely though the assistance was, yet we are sorry to say that one man was killed and seven others received injuries of a nature sufficiently serious to warrant their removal to hospital. The rest of the men escaped with little or no injury.—*Indian Daily News.*

TOO CLEVER BY HALF.—A peon in the service of the Ooty Club has got himself into trouble and into jail for three months, for being a little too smart. A few days since the peon tendered a cheque at the bank on a Madras house, for Rs. 25 and received from the shroff its equivalent in cash. The shroff, after paying the money, seems to have forgotten the cheque itself, as he left it without any indication that it had been cashed, on the counter near the cash-keeper, who seeing the cheque, asked to whom it belonged. The peon, taking advantage of the cash-keeper's apparent ignorance, answered that the cheque was his, and asked for the money it represented. Nothing doubting, the cash-keeper handed over the money, and the peon walked off with Rs. 25 to the good, as he thought, but to the bad as it turned out, for on the closing of the bank a discrepancy in the cash became observable, and an examination of the different cheques and drafts paid during the day led to the discovery of the trick that had been played. The peon was arrested, and his little game, begun by a run upon the bank, has to be finished by a three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A SORCERESS.—A Nepalese woman undertook to perform the resuscitation of the dead body of a woman at Hossain Gunge on Friday last week. She was assisted by her daughter as a medium. The corpse was exhumed in an advanced stage of decomposition, having been fifteen days buried; a number of ghurrahs of milk were brought into requisition, the incantations and mystic figaries were kept up some time, but failed to produce any signs of life until Mr. Hutton, the Superintendent of the city police, with his staff, came to her assistance, took both her and her daughter in custody and trotted them off through the midst of the admiring multitude. The magistrate will, in all probability, look after their interests, in the way of gratuitous food and lodging for six months. We are informed that the timely arrival and prompt action of Mr. Hutton prevented a serious squabble between the partisans of the sorceress and the friends and relations of the deceased; in short the whole affair would most likely have culminated in a serious riot. Nepalese women are notorious for their skill in the black art, and it is very singular that the natives of Oudh should display such ignorant credulity as to trust in their declarations and promises.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The following is an account of a trial for an attempt to murder that took place at Masulipatam. The young woman who was attacked was the wife of a toddy-drawer, and had recently come to put up with one of her relatives for a time. While returning from a field, whither she had taken meals for her brother, she was met by the accused, who attempted to take liberties with her, but she succeeded in getting rid of him by threatening to tell her people and get him punished. After reaching home she appears to have gone to sleep as usual in a room which she occupied in common with some of her relatives, and about the middle of the night she was awoke by some one stabbing her in the face. This person, whom she immediately seized, was the prisoner, and the noise awaking the other persons in the house, they immediately jumped up and also recognized the prisoner, though they were afraid to lay hold of him on account of his threatening to stab them, and he accordingly made his escape for the time. He was, however, subsequently arrested

...ance with them on the 23rd, and they subsequently left the ...ion together, firing a salute as they did so.—Reuter.

"19th May 1874."

The subjoined translations from the Yedo papers will be read with interest. The first is from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of May 14th :—

"The following is contained in a telegram received by Okuma, Minister of Finance, at 4-40 p.m. on the 7th instant from the Nagasaki branch of the department for Formosan affairs.

"Since the 1st of the present month our troops have in three bodies attacked Motan (or the Boutans). On the 2nd we massacred the wild savages called Kutsuinai as far as Motan, and then retired, having left camps in two places. Almost all the wild savages of the southern part of the island have made their submission, and the half-civilised tribes south of Fuko are on very friendly terms with us; our victory is complete, and it is desirable that our Minister, Yanagiwara, should now conduct his negotiations strongly with the Chinese Government. An officer will be sent by this department to Yanagiwara with full information. It is desirable that he should hold his hand till then. We shall communicate with him at once."

The second telegram is dated the 15th June, and is from the *Tokio Nichi-nichi Shimbun* :—

"The letter which lately came from the Tsungli Yamen at Peking to the Foreign Office is said to state distinctly that one of the subjects discussed by the Ambassador Soyejima last year, when he went to China, was the Formosa question, and that it was replied that the place in question was an uncivilised region beyond their influence, and independent, to which their authority did not extend, and therefore, that if Japan sent men direct to punish its offences, the Chinese Court would not offer any objection. This must dispel completely the confused rumours that have been flying about of late, and its truth cannot be doubted."

Regarding this despatch, of which Mr. E. McKean was said to have been the bearer, the *Japan Mail*, on the other hand, says that though "the contents have been guarded with special jealousy, there is reason to think it contains some very plain expressions, and tells the Japanese that aggression on Chinese territory—and every foot of Formosa is claimed as such—cannot be permitted, and that the Japanese forces must retire."

The *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* also publishes a list of the names of those killed and wounded at Formosa. It seems that five have been killed, and twelve wounded.

A correspondent of the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* thus describes the landing and first march of the Japanese army into the enemy's territory :—

"When the expedition first landed at Liangkiang it was received in a friendly manner by the natives, who sold some thousands of acres of land for the purpose of erecting our camp on. The village we attacked shortly after our arrival contained somewhere about 70 savages, 30 of whom fell under the fire of our troops, and amongst that number the head of the tribe. The chief's son was wounded, and died from the effects some days afterwards. Orders were given on the last day of May to prepare for marching against the tribe called Boutans, who inhabit the mountains, and on the following morning at 7 o'clock three regiments left Fuko, the northern part of our camp, taking with them a mortar. At 10 o'clock three regiments, infantry and artillery, started from Sekinrou, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon three other regiments also marched on the track of the others; and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the second two regiments marched from Chikuaka, which is the south-eastern part of our camp, taking with them some field-pieces. Orders were given for the various regiments, starting from the three different points, to meet at a given spot on the night of the 2nd or morning of the 3rd of June. The weather during the first day's march was exceedingly unpropitious, for the rain descended in torrents. So great was the rainfall that the rivers were flooded, and fording the streams was very dangerous. The difficulty did not deter our commanders from marching. At one of the rivers, three of our men were carried away by the force of the current. Two were rescued, the other unfortunate was drowned. The task of carrying over the provisions, ammunition, and guns was hard and hazardous, but after great trouble all were safely landed on the other side of the stream. We were now approaching the region where the fierce tribe of Boutans and Cascus inhabit. These tribes subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild animals, sweet potatoes, and millet which they produce by cultivation. We found the country very difficult to traverse, it being so very rough and mountainous, nevertheless the troops persevered, and at night succeeded in reaching the top of a mountain. Pigs and buffaloes and sweet potatoes were numerous; numbers of the former were shot, and large quantities of the potatoes unearthed.

"The following day our march was continued through the mountains. Some skirmishing took place with the natives, who were concealed from view by bushes and rocks, from behind which they fired upon us. Three or four of our men were killed and a few wounded. The natives retreated before us as we advanced; in fact we met no multitude to offer us resistance. The Boutan territory was reached, and all the villages were found to be deserted. Our men set fire to these, and captured a native girl about eleven years of age.

"I append a list of the different tribes we have come across, as near as I can recollect, with their respective numbers, names of chiefs, &c., which may prove acceptable to your readers :—

TABLE OF TRIBES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR POWER.

Name of Tribe.	No.	Name of Chief.	General Character
1 Boutans	250	Cock	Extremely fierce
Sabario	220	Isa	Friendly disposed
Cascus	190	Innemout	Wicked & barbarous
Mantiis	175	Carloy	Friendly
Kochirai	165	Poorui	Peacefully inclined
Pattotinby	160	Ahou	——
Fakarot	155	——	——
Sheng-off	142	——	——
Osnanto	130	——	——
Ropot	128	Mamot	——
Chimakia	120	——	——
Lisanran	114	Pinary	——
Pica	99	Singiu	——
Tsyrgkin	88	——	——
Turasock	——	——	——
Kerakon	——	——	——
Took-ah	——	——	——
Kovoo	——	——	——

...ing on or not, as the ... inform Europeans on the ... apparently satisfied with the ... Only one Chinese gunboat was there when ... left. Fish is plentiful, and also buffalo flesh, the latter being scarcely fit for consumption.—The Sailor-maru arrived from Formosa on the 15th, bringing a number of wounded and sick men,—71 wounded and 21 on the sick list. She also brought a Formosan girl, captured by the troops on their march through the mountains. The girl is apparently about eleven years of age, with deeply set eyes, one of which is blind. Her nose is flat and cheekbones high, and her general appearance has a closer resemblance to the natives of the South Seas than to the Chinese. Her place of confinement has been the Custom House at Nagasaki, where she has been honoured with visitors hailing from various climes. She was sent to Tokio in a Japanese steamer. She was kindly treated, and toys placed at her disposal, and she seemed apparently contented with the turn the wheel of fortune of war has taken in her young life. An old woman was also captured at the same time, but proved too slippery to hold, as she made a bolt of it and got clean away.

The *Foochow Herald* of the 18th June says :—

"H. E. Shen Pao Chen has taken his departure for Formosa. As mentioned in our last issue, H. E. is empowered by the Peking Government to negotiate at the Japanese head-quarters for the withdrawal of the invading force, and if necessary to resort to arms in order to expel the invaders. We are given to understand that a large body of men, armed with matchlocks, spears, and old muskets, are *en route* to Taiwan Fu. The superior discipline and armament of the Japanese are unquestionable, but their force is too small, we think, to ensure any solid victory in the event of their coming into collision with the Chinese troops."

The same paper of the 25th gives news from Takao via Amoy to the 21st instant. The Chinese officials are endeavouring to form an alliance with the savages; meanwhile the Japanese are doing their utmost to secure a firm footing on the island, and are employing half-castes to construct huts, &c., for their troops. The Japanese encampment is placarded with notices in conspicuous Chinese characters, informing the people that they are on Japanese territory and inviting their friendship. The Mandarins are assuming a more hostile attitude, and threatened the invaders with condign punishment if they do not immediately withdraw their forces.

(Correspondent of North China Herald.)

The Japanese occupation of Linkian is now causing very great agitation amongst the Chinese in Formosa, and matters look as if the two nations were very soon to come into collision over it. We have the gunboat Dwarf from the south, bringing very little news of the invasion. The extreme heat and the fact that the Japanese have routed the most dangerous savages in those parts, have led to a cessation of hostilities for the present. The Japanese have partly removed to the opposite side of the island from Linkian, leaving still a camp with about 3,000 men at that place. Several Chinese villages have asked their protection, and many of the savage tribes are friendly. Progress in following up the Boutang savages is somewhat slow, on account of the mountainous nature of the country; but the Japanese hold all that portion of the island north of a point about ten miles from Linkian on both coasts, by lines of outposts, and everything goes on in a quiet and orderly manner. There is ample evidence on the part of the Chinese officials that the position of the Japanese is looked upon as a very serious matter, and may soon lead to difficulties. The miserable style of government which puts a stop to all native enterprise, and permits mandarins of all ranks to oppress and squeeze the people, and the traditionary respect which all the inhabitants, Chinese and native, have for *foreigners* since the Dutch occupation, gives them every reason to feel that their power in the island is wavering.

From time to time the e have been arrivals of steamers and junks at Taiwanfoo with detachments of soldiers, arms, and ammunition, until I am informed there are now 20,000 Chinese troops in the island to suppress rebellion or defend it against invaders. The 3,000 or 4,000 troops sent to Changhoo to quell the disturbances there have not returned to Taiwanfoo with the Chentai, but await the ripening of the rice crop in that district, with a view to securing it for their own benefit. This fact is interesting, in so far as it shows how Chinese troops are paid and fed, or rather left to pay and feed themselves—contrary to all discipline and proper control. About one-half of the Fokienese troops are armed with rifles, and one-half with matchlocks, the Formosa men having only bows and arrows and spears; but it is one thing to put rifles and sword bayonets into the hands of the Chinese, and quite another thing to expect that they will keep them well and understand their use. I observe that those who have them always keep the bayonets fixed, sometimes with scabbard and sometimes without it, and lug the combined arm about just as they would one of their long spears, with a bit of paper stuck in the barrel, and the lock rusted up. They are not oppressed with platoon exercise nor company drill, and blaze about with blank cartridge in the most promiscuous manner outside their barrack gate just like a lot of boys with toy cannon. One man may have a percussion rifle, while his next neighbour labours away for an indefinite period of time trying to fire off an old matchlock with a fuse made of hempen rope, the disadvantages of the latter not being in any way discouraging to the simple minded "brave."

Amongst the most recent arrivals at Taiwanfoo there are three gunboats and one frigate or corvette, and these vessels may have some useful modern armament on board for the defence of Formoso. I did hear that the Anlan had a battery of Krupp guns from Canton. I have observed, however, a great quantity of rubbish being landed in the shape of gingals—new and evidently just out of the maker's hands—spearheads, and hand grenades.

As yet the action of the Chinese has taken no particular direction, and it is possible they may only intend to stand on the defensive, but there has been lately a great stir at Taiwanfoo in anticipation of the arrival of a very high Mandarin, who, backed up by 20 ships of war (four have already arrived, and one or two war junks), is to "order" the Japanese away, and, in the event refusing to expel them by force of arms. Rumour also adds that *all foreigners* will be set upon and killed at the same time. This Mandarin turns out to be Shen Pao Chen, formerly of the Foochow Arsenal, and he is accompanied by M. Giquel and M. Sejourzack. The party arrived on the 18th at Taiwanfoo, and I understand are soon to proceed to Linkian.

We have had no regular communication with the outer world for about three weeks.

Takao, 20th June, 1874.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BATTLE OF PENA MURO.

THE CARLIST DESPATCH.

("TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SANTANDER, July 5.

A FRIEND of mine who is an officer in the Carlist army has written to me a letter from Estella, enclosing a copy of Dorregaray's despatch to his master giving an account of the battle. I translate it *verbatim* :—

"Sire,—Immense is my joy at having the high honour of placing within the superior knowledge of your Majesty the details of the glorious battle gained by the heroic Royal army during the days 25th, 26th, and 27th inst., in the fields of Abarzuza, against the army of the Republic.

"It would be greater, Sire, if we had not to lament in this enthusiastic country the destruction of its fields and towns, burnt by the Republican hordes. But God, who visibly watches over our army, has willed to reward it, conceding to its arms the most complete and decisive victory we have obtained in this campaign and at a cost of few, though always painful losses, at the same points which have been witnesses of so many crimes on the part of our adversaries. I will not dilate, Sire, in exposing now to your Majesty the reasons on which was based the election of our line of defence, for I had the honour of doing so in former communications.

"Your Majesty also knows the difficulties of all kinds with which we had to contend to oppose forces so considerably superior and such powerful artillery. Our cavalry, which, thanks to the activity and intelligence of the chiefs who command it, is attaining an unexpected development, still lacked some indispensable elements to enable it to face the numerous squadrons of the enemy.

"Owing to these circumstances it was impossible for us to begin the defence at a long distance from Estella, and this had the effect of encouraging the enemy, who thought, from the short distance that divided him from this city, that he would take possession of it without much difficulty, but the lesson has been a hard one. When the enemy's army manifested its movement of advance, making known its plans, ours occupied the positions which extend from Allo by Dicastillo, Morentin, Aberin, Venta de Echavarri, heights above Villatuerta, Zurucuain, Grocin, Marugarren, Muru, and positions to the north and east of Estella, terminating these last in Eraul and Echavarri.

"The extreme right of our line was defended on the first day by the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 7th Battalions of Navarre, under the orders of Brigadiers Zaldundo and Valluerca; the 3rd and 4th Battalions of Alava, under the command of Brigadier Alvarez; the Cantabrian Brigade and the Battalion Asturias, under Brigadier Yoldi; having in Allo the 'King's' Cavalry Regiment and four companies of the 1st of Navarre.

"In the battery constructed in Echavarri were placed two pieces of the 1st of Navarre.

"The centre, which extended from the hermitage of Santa Barbara to Villatuerta, was occupied by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions of Navarre, under the orders of Brigadier Perula, and the Battalions of the 5th; the island of Castillo, under Colonel Zaratiegui; and the Battalions of Mendigorria and Puente, under Brigadier Fontecha. Lastly, the left of our line of battle was defended by the 6th Battalion of Navarre, 2nd of Alava, 1st and 2nd of Guipuzcoa, and 3rd of Castille, commanded by Brigadier Chapalangarra, and the 4th of Guipuzcoa, under the command of the Guipuzcoan Brigade.

"Besides the forces which might be taken out of the line to operate, the Guide and 1st Battalion of Alava, the 3rd and 4th Battalions of Guipuzcoa, the Battalion of Du ango, which arrived on the morning of the 27th, and a battery of mountain artillery.

"The bulk of the Republican army, which, starting from Logrono, directed its march by Lodosa to Sesma and Leviz, took many days in gathering together considerable quantities of provisions and munitions of war, interminable lines of convoys being seen to cross continually to this last point, for which operation they distributed their forces on different positions, fearing that our *partidas* would attempt some *coup de main* on them.

"These forces hastened to Larraga, which was fortified, and on the 24th all those which were under the orders of Concha concentrated there, except Loma's Division, which did not arrive in Abarzuza till the night of the 27th.

"On the morning of the 25th the Republicans commenced their movement to Oteiza, continuing afterwards by the ascent of Equinzo, and leaving all the line of operations occupied by large detachments and artillery.

"They continued their march in this manner until they occupied the towns of Villatuerta, Lorca, Murillo, Lucar, and Allez, without on our part experiencing the least trouble, with the exception of a few shots fired by the advanced parties.

"Having noted in the morning the enemy's march, and calculated the points he would occupy, I directed the Brigade Alvarez and the 1st of Navarre to occupy Estella, so as to repair wherever it should be necessary, at the same time that I ordered the 3rd and 4th Battalions of Guipuzcoa, which had not yet arrived, to occupy Azcona.

"The enemy's artillery worked all day, and the fire of the infantry, which was advancing, was also well sustained.

"The Commander Don Pablo Portillo, with seven horses, crossed the river and took seven prisoners (soldiers) and 23 baggage mules, with their drivers. Two volunteers of the same force captured in the afternoon two cavalry soldiers and a spy, who were going from Larraga to Lerin.

"On the 26th, from a very early hour, the enemy's batteries began to play upon our positions, and during the afternoon the masses continued their movement upon Abarzuza, in which town our forces made a short resistance. All the enemy's batteries maintained a fire which may well be called pulverizing, but fortunately they did us very little injury, only ceasing when darkness came on and a great storm, which set in then. The 27th was marked for the general attack, and the intentions of the enemy being known, the following dispositions were adopted :—

"The Brigade Alvarez, which from the previous day had been in reserve on the heights Murugarren, together with the 1st of Alava and 1st of Navarre, was ordered to remain where it was, so as to assist in the defence of our positions of the centre in case of necessity, at the same time that the 3rd and 5th Battalions of Navarre remained in rear of Muru with a like effect.

"To the Battalions of Durango and 2nd of Navarre I gave orders to move on Eraul, so as to reinforce our extreme left and assist in the defence of that very important position. This part of the line was intrusted to the command of General Argonz, together with Don Emeterio Iturmendi, myself remaining with Generals Larramendi and Mendiri, on the positions of Murugarren.

"At 1 of the afternoon the enemy's batteries opened a terrible fire along the whole length of the line, continuing without interruption till a very advanced hour at night.

"At 3 of the afternoon the enemy's vanguard brigade followed by Echague's Division, advanced to the hermitage of Abarzuza, continuing its movement towards our positions of Eraul and town of Echavarri, opening a well-sustained musketry fire towards 4, and advancing in a decided manner at 5, the hour at which the other columns of attack on Muru, Murugerren, Grocin, and heights of Villatuerta did the same.

"These considerable masses advanced with impunity to within a short distance of our parapets, as I had given the order not to commence firing till then; but on arriving at this distance our valiant volunteers covered the fields with Republicans killed and wounded.

"The superiority of forces they could dispose of gave them the immense advantage of being able to direct on their points of attack elements which were considerably superior to ours, and hence there were moments when they obtained some advantage, as was the case in Murugarren, near to which town, defended as it was by two companies of Castille, they succeeded in approaching; but having sent three companies of the 4th of Alava, they charged with the bayonet, followed by the Castillans and successfully put to the most frightful and complete dispersion all the columns of attack, causing a great many losses, and taking 23 prisoners and a great number of guns. In view of this I ordered Brigadier Alvarez with the remainder of the 4th of Alava and four companies of the 3rd to remain in those positions, for the enemy having been reinforced, attempted a second attack, in which he was also repulsed. Episodes of this nature occurred all along the line, without a single exception; our battalions repeatedly charging with the bayonet as soon as the Republican forces approached our parapets, and pursuing them in their shameful flight as far as their own line. On our extreme left, from the weak forces we had there and the many that attacked us, the combat was hard and acrimonious, but, thanks to the efficacious incorporation of the Battalions of Durango and 2nd of Navarre, they were also repulsed.

"The enemy's masses repeatedly tried to return to our parapets, but were obliged to retire every time, leaving a great number of dead, wounded, prisoners, arms, and munitions. The fire continued without interruption till a very advanced hour, the enemy retreating further than his point of departure. Sire, I regret to have to inform your Majesty that the Republican army, having become a horde of bandits, destroyed the fields, sacking the towns, and acting fire to the greater part of the buildings, ill-treating in the most horrible manner the pacific and undefended inhabitants, including the aged, women, and children.

"The few prisoners they succeeded in taking from us, six or eight, were shot in the suburbs of Abarzuza, and afterwards thrown into the fire. This, Sire, is the conduct observed by that coward and wretched army, abortion of the revolution of September.

"Those spurious sons of the country who had been soiling the name of the ancient Spanish Army by their Vandalic acts, have done it this time in the most iniquitous, cowardly, and sickening manner of which there is any example in the history of civilized nations. In this way, Sire, have they answered to the pure and almost paternal conduct which we have constantly observed towards them.

"In lieu of this, Sire, immense is my pleasure and joy at having the honour of placing within the superior knowledge of your Majesty the incredible enthusiasm, the blind confidence, and the heroism and determination of our incomparable Volunteers, as well as the inhabitants of those very towns which are now made a heap of ruins by the enemy. The Generals have carried out the duties with which they have been intrusted in a manner which does them honour in a high degree and brings out their brilliant merits. The chiefs and officers have never abandoned their posts for a moment, being the first to set an example to our gallant troops, which, as your Majesty has witnessed on several occasions, want very little to surpass the best soldiers in the world.

"Our weak artillery has conducted itself as it has always done, placing its batteries at a very short distance from the enemy, and suffering impassibly the fire of his powerful pieces. Our engineer forces have worked without rest in the construction of our intrenchments, and in one word, Sire, it would be unjust in me to speak with any preference of particular bodies or persons. All, absolutely all, have worked without rest, conducting themselves, even on occasions of the greatest danger, with a bravery and determination worthy of the sacred motto of 'God, Country, and King' which we defend.

"The enemy's which I have not yet been able to ascertain, must have been great, and are calculated at more than 4,000 *hors de combat*. Among them are the General-in-Chief, who died at 8-30 of the night of the 27th; a Brigadier, and two officers of the Staff, who died with him, and some others wounded. It is also positively known that several other general officers are *hors de combat*, as well as a considerable number of chiefs and officers. More than 400 wounded, whom they could not carry with them, have been abandoned in the towns, the enemy being forced to leave them by the active pursuit of our forces, and we have in our power 250 prisoners and some 2,000 rifles.

"Our losses, although always painful, have been few, and they do not reach 200, among the dead being Colonel Equileta, and among the slightly wounded Brigadier Fontecha and Colonel Cavero. Sire, this great victory has been the most complete and decisive which our army has obtained until now, as much regarding material results as the moral question, for the world shall know the lesson which a handful of '*valientes*' has given the Army of the Republic, composed as it was of more than 50,000 men, 2,500 horses, and 80 pieces of artillery, containing in the said forces the flower of the army and the most distinguished Generals.

"All of which I have the honour of placing within the superior knowledge of your Majesty in the discharge of my duty.

"Sire, at the Royal feet of your Majesty,

"ANTONIO DORREGARAY."

As a reward, Don Carlos has conferred the Grand Cross of San Fernando on Dorregaray, and the title of Count of Abarzuza on Don Tercuato Mendiri, to whom he addresses a very familiar and affectionate letter.

Of course Dorregaray is quite right to make [illegible] his success, even at a slight sacrifice of truth. [illegible] instance, in saying that Lorca [illegible] men, but he has no right to [illegible] on the proviant [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] them [illegible] nearly on every occasion, and such a [illegible] I think I might have seen on hours of it. There is no [illegible] in my opinion, any foundation whatever for the report, and Dorregaray seems to have [illegible] the burning of Abarzuza to other sources. [illegible] soldiers excuse themselves by saying that they had to light their fires for cooking in the middle of the rooms, and that being called away suddenly they had no time to put them out, so that the flames must have communicated themselves to the furniture, and hence the conflagration. Be this as it may, Concha had arrested a great many men, and, had he lived, the greater part of them would most probably have been shot; as it is, I believe they are still under arrest. Under these circumstances, if it is true that Dorregaray caused the tenth part of the prisoners and the whole of the officers to be shot for the conflagration of Abarzuza, he will have covered himself with obloquy, and thoroughly earned the character of savage cruelty which he already enjoyed. Terrorism of this kind may be very good policy as regards the enemy, but it will alienate from the Carlists any little sympathy which foreigners may hitherto have felt for them. As regards the ill-treatment which old men, women, and children received, I can positively assert that there is not an atom of truth in Dorregaray's accusation. In the first place, after passing Oteiza, we found all the villages deserted, and at Murillo, which was taken by assault, the first house entered was the only one which seemed inhabited, for here we found a woman crouching with terror, with a baby in her arms, in a corner of the kitchen. She was not only well treated, but in five minutes' time had sufficiently recovered herself and her courage to give a soldier mendous slap on the back boc use he offered some *aguardiente*, in fun to the baby which was crowing in his arms. I mention these facts because, from the information I have received, I have very little doubt that the telegram I sent you yesterday—that the tenth part of the prisoners had been shot is quite correct, and that the civilized world may know on what provocation these barbarous acts are committed.

Don Carlos entered Estella on the 1st of this month, amid, my correspondent tells me, the most vociferous enthusiasm. In the meantime Bilbao has not been neglected, and it is now surrounded again and strictly blockaded by land. Mount Abril, which cost the Government troops so much trouble to take, is again in the possession of the enemy, and you cannot go from Santander to Castro Urdiales or Portugalete by land. The intrenchments at Somorrostro are being repaired, and Valdespina is collecting all the lads he can lay hands on to arm them as "Volunteers" of Don Carlos. We have our little alarms even in Santander. It appears that some Carlist battalions came to Astillero, a little town on the opposite side of the harbour, and cut the telegraph wires to Madrid, but they evidently were not strong enough to cut the railway line, although they might have done it with impunity, as there are not enough troops here to sally out to fight them. Military precautions are taken at night, guns placed in commanding positions, and all the carts and cattle of poor people embargoed.

General Zabala arrived in Tafalla, and immediately issued a short and soldier-like proclamation to the army, by it will be some time before he is able to commence operations. The proclamation runs as follows :—

"Soldiers,—I come among you, compelled by an unavoidable duty, and in grave circumstances, in some respects dangerous. The brave Chief, the honour of this army, being killed in a moment of extraordinary heroism, I could not, as Minister of War, cede to another this post, and I come to it full of confidence and secure in your virtues. The troops which have effected the retreat from Abarzuza must have absolute confidence in victory; the country, also, expects everything of you. Let us be worthy of her, and, united all in the indissoluble bonds of discipline, there will be no obstacles or *contretemps* which will not disappear before our common efforts.

"Your General-in Chief,

"Tafalla, July 2." "JUAN DE ZABALA.

FRANCE AND SPAIN

(TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 9-30 P.M.

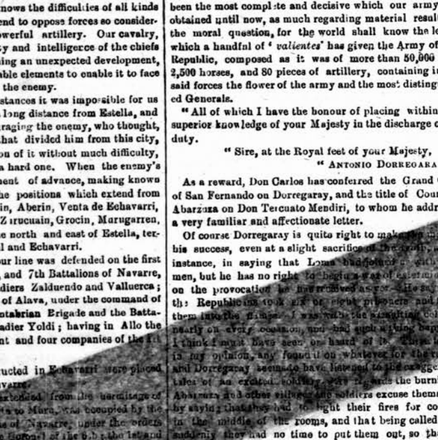
A LETTER from Madrid of the 11th inst., just published in the *Journal des Debats*, contains some passages of strong interest at the present moment. Speaking of the probably early resumption of hostilities in Northern Spain, the writer says :—

"The struggle will be severe, for if the Liberal Army is receiving reinforcements, the Carlists, thanks to the assistance they openly draw from the Southern Provinces of France, become daily more formidable. It is wearisome to return incessantly to the same topic, but it is our duty to affirm the fact that the French Government, in spite of its probable good intentions, neither prevents nor restricts the succours supplied to the Carlists on our frontier, and to which we have so often called attention. A Carlist newspaper published at Bayonne in both Spanish and French not only propagates the most untrustworthy news so long as it is favourable to the Carlists, but also give a valuable information on all that concerns the insurrectional movement—the guns that are expected, the ammunition which has successfully passed the frontier, the horses and mules procured or expected—everything, in short, that befits its profession of Carlist *Moniteur*. At Bayonne also there are public warehouses containing clothes and stores of all kinds for the Carlists. In the South, Lizarraga and a formidable Staff which escorted him, with a great quantity of baggage, were able to promenade as easily in our towns and on our high roads as if they had been the inoffensive cavalcade of an Olympic circus. With respect to Dorregaray's last proclamation, that General must feel it necessary to excuse his cruelty, for he had a good number of soldiers and officers shot, among others two German officers. This last rigorous act is by some considered an act of gratitude to France for all the sacrifices she has imposed on herself in favour of the Carlist insurrection."

Thus you see that the most respectable French papers do not hesitate to proclaim and affirm the impunity and favour the Carlists find in the frontier Departments, and especially in that of the Lower Pyrenees, which for them is the most important; and at Bayonne the Carlist organ openly boasts of the facilities afforded to its friends. The thing has become so flagrant that even the least scrupulous of the Legitimist agents can hardly now have the assurance to deny it. Now, however, that this Government sees itself in open rupture with the party to curry favour with which it has allowed these scandalous violations of international good neighbourhood, now that 90 *preux chevalier* have sworn by the swords and bones of their ancestors to know no rest till they upset the Cabinet which has suspended the *Union* and offended their King, it seems as if the same reasons no longer existed for conciliating the Franco-Spanish Carlists, and there may be a chance of fair play for the National Government of Spain. Otherwise the question would surely arise, in presence of such persistent violations of international obligations, how far other European Powers will continue to look on without feeling themselves called upon to take such steps as might tend to re-establish the balance? There is little chance of any Government resorting to an armed intervention in Spanish affairs. There is no country in Europe where such aid, even in the hour of greatest difficulty, is less likely to be welcome. But there are means of exercising a strong moral pressure on behalf of the Madrid Government. There are obvious objections to recognising a Government likely to be upset next month or next year, but one effect of the Carlist successes has been to combine discordant parties, at least for a time, and to strengthen the hands of the existing central Government. All things weighed, there is no obvious reason why the Spanish Serranate should not prove as long-lived as the French MacMahonate. Without establishing a comparison between the two Chiefs of the Executive power, whose characters and past careers offer many more points of contrast than of similarity, there is a curious resemblance in the state of affairs in the two countries. Each has temporarily at its head a man of the highest rank in the Army, by sympathy a Monarchist, by circumstances President of a Republic. In each country a definitive settlement is deferred, and for a time rend red impossible by the struggles of parties and the predominance of partisan and personal interests over the counsels of true patriotism. In Spain, for the moment, Marshal Serrano's most formidable enemy is Don Carlos and his army. In France Marshal MacMahon has also his Pretender, who does not despair of ejecting him from his seat and taking in his stead—not, it is true, in Spanish robes, but in a President's black coat. At a certain distance from each country, a young Prince, as yet too young to reign, pursues his studies in a foreign capital, and waits for his hour to strike. In both countries the partisans of those Princes are as confident of ultimate success as if their names were Louis Le Desire and Alfonso Le Biensime, instead of their being sons of Sovereigns who only a very few years ago were expelled from their thrones amid the execrations of their insurgent subjects. It seems to be the fate of at least two of the Latin nations of Europe to revolutionize in haste and repent at leisure, and to revert, after a period of suffering, to that which, in a moment of anger, they too hastily anathematized and rejected. In France and Spain the present Governments are merely provisional; but it is remarkable, that of all the dynastics and forms of government which aspire to establish themselves definitively in either country, there is not a single one which has not already been tried and dismissed as a failure.

With respect to the two German officers referred to by the *Debats* as having been shot, it is now certain that only one of them has met that fate.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS.*



THESE sketches of [illegible]ayan scenery, the Carlist war, and generally [illegible]in and the Spaniards, by one who describes [illegible] vivacity and picturesqueness, have at a time when what will we trust, prove [illegible] Carlism [illegible] mut[illegible] with [illegible] had [illegible] many [illegible] these [illegible] and having [illegible] of having [illegible] the Plaza [illegible] people [illegible] either of [illegible] Spain in "Azamat [illegible] vivi[illegible] We have seen w[illegible] ...turing, palpable [illegible] reality as it is presented [illegible] where the [illegible] begins and ends. [illegible] of things he sees, but he sees the outsides vividly. Once or twice he approaches the tartness of conventional satire, but he never quite reaches it, and if he is too easy-minded to search questions to the bottom, he is prevented by the same quality from being cynically contemptuous or acridly indignant. He cannot forbear giving a slight touch of the whip to Mr. Bradlaugh, but it is *very* slight touch. He was, it seems, "struck by one or two rather happy thoughts of Mr. Bradlaugh's," at the banquet at which the simple Madrilenos gave to that "representative of the English people," when he came to congratulate them. "The one—particularly interesting to Englishmen—was that twenty years hence the Republic of England would be receiving the congratulations of the Spanish Republic. The other—particularly interesting to Spaniards—was that the Republicans of Spain must not expect that their English brethren would help them with arms, but *only with ideas*."

Though a philosopher of the laughing, or at least smiling school, whose principle is not to be too earnest about anything, "Azamat Batuk" has two enthusiasms. Of the one he is conscious, of the other (we fancy) almost or altogether unconscious. The first is for Spaniards, and no one can read six pages of his book without discovering it; the second is for Englishmen, and it is only by looking carefully into the general texture of his ideas that it can be discovered. His enthusiasm for Spain is on the surface, and its origin seems to lie in the harmony between his own light-hearted disposition and the free-and-easy satisfaction of the Spaniard with his country, his condition, and things in general. The other and profounder enthusiasm which regulates "Azamat Batuk's" judgment of men and things is attested mainly by this, —that his grand argument in defence of any Spanish quality or institution is that there is something as bad, or nearly as bad, in England. In his heart of hearts he believes that this last is morally superior to any other part of the world. If he can pair off a Spanish fault with an English fault, he rubs his hands in exultant glee, convinced that he has done all that can be required for the vindication of his client. Such reasoning has no sense or logic, unless it is based on the suppressed premiss that English morality, English honour, and English usage furnish the touchstone of excellence for mankind. "Azamat Batuk's" mode of argumentation, in referring all social questions to the measure of England, reaches its climax of absurdity in his discussion of Spanish bull-fights, which is, in our opinion, the most gravely censurable passage in the book. Admitting the cruelty of the entertainment to be horrible and heart-rending, he tries to palliate its worst details, its most painful accompaniments, by finding something as bad, or nearly as bad, in England. Spanish children, he cannot deny, turn away their eyes from the revolting spectacle until they get accustomed to it; but he takes comfort from that, in becoming accustomed to it, they do not become "more cruel or hard-hearted." "If it had been so," he proceeds, "what should we then have to say of the custom, so prevalent in another country, of sending little children to the nearest corner public-house to fetch some beer or spirits for the already half-drunken father or mother, and to lap with their tongue the froth of the malt liquor, at an age when they ought to have tasted nothing but their mother's milk? Is there any moralising humbug on earth that would venture to assert that this latter practice is more edifying or more elevating than the former?" We can hardly imagine that "Azamat Batuk," when the words "moralising humbug" slipped from his pen, did not know that he was himself perpetrating a bit of humbug. There is, of course, no man or woman in England, not even the drunken father or mother sending the hapless child to fetch the drink, who, if questioned on the matter when the drunken fit has passed, would sanction such a custom. It is not merely the drunken reprobate, who, in Spain, takes his child to bull-fights, but persons of every rank and of perfect respectability. "Azamat Batuk" is not called upon to apologise for the wretched Spanish woman, who cannot leave her child in her hovel, and therefore takes it to a bull-fight. Her case suggests only pity and distress; but he either must be ignorant of what logic means, or he must, on consideration, perceive that his reference to the habits of the lowest drunkards in England has absolutely no application to the case of Spanish parents acquainted with "the noble courtesies of life." The serious persuasion that what Englishmen extensively indulge in cannot be far wrong comes out in the following sentences :—"Among the children of the educated classes, the bull-fights do not produce any more ravage than the sight of the Derby or the University boat-race does. You can safely carry a Spanish boy every week to the *Plaza de Toros*, without running the risk of his ever becoming a betting man, losing every farthing he could lay his hand on, and finishing his career on the treadmill." If this has any logical purport whatever, it must be that what is, by supposition, not worse than an acknowledged English vice, may pass muster in Spain for virtue. If "Azamat Batuk" maintained that both betting and bull-fighting are abominable practices we should agree with him, and if we happened to be particularly idle, might inquire which is the more abominable of the two; but until we meet with any other rational being who holds that vice in general is palliated because there is vice in England, we shall regard what he says on the point as frivolous.

We never appreciated the accuracy of the epithet "infernal," as applied to a bull-fight, so well as we are enabled to do by "Azamat Batuk." The first time he saw a fight, he "actually ran out of the bull-ring." No wonder. "The sight of a horse trotting into its own bowels hanging down to the ground is perfectly revolting. The intestines being put back again, the skin stitched, and the poor animal carried once more into the arena, under sufferings which provoke evident contortion in all the four legs, or the sight of the expiring animal lying on the ground, and being charged over and over again by an infuriated bull, is horrible. Being unaccustomed to hear the horse shriek with pain, we shudder when we hear, for the first time, actual screams extorted from these noble and patient animals by the insurmountable pain they are subjected to." Every veterinary surgeon and every cavalry officer who has been in battle knows that it is only in the extremity of excruciating agony that the horse utters a cry. It is impossible to allege that the horse in such cases as that specified by "Azamat Batuk" suffered for but a few minutes, inasmuch as the stitching and accompanying operations must have taken time. What we have here, then, is one of the noblest of animals, which has lived exclusively in the service of man, put to death by lingering and inexpressible torments for man's amusement. If this is not devilish, we know nothing that deserves the term. If Spaniards make what they worship in their own image—a thing as good as certain, for it has been all but universal among religionists—they must believe that it would be worthy of the Divine Being, after a man has lived a life of perfect virtue and obedience, to torture him out of sheer will and pleasure. We can well believe that the bull-fight is a result of "the natural blood-thirstiness of the Moro-Iberian man," but how it should be "a most wholesome preventive" to the said blood-thirstiness is not so plain. It seems that the Spaniard, "without the sight of warm, steaming blood offered to him at least once a week, would draw it himself," for "he *must* have it at any price." We should be sorry to find ourselves shut up to the belief that any European race is still in so low a stage of savagery as this seems to prove of Spaniards, but as "Azamat Batuk" never tires of eulogising the inhabitants of the Peninsula, we cannot help fearing that they may be as bad as he says. "It must not be forgotten," he adds, "that bull-fights are the remnants of ancient religious sacrifice, and that in the detail of them you can still pretty clearly trace certain features to the ancient holocaust, others to the gladiators." This is extremely probable; and if the essential Paganism of delight in the contemplation of pain could be exhibited in a form still more vile than that of gloating over the pangs of men, it would be that of satisfaction in the agonies of helpless and innocent brutes. It seems positively incredible that any writer should depict the horrors and atrocities of the bull-ring as they are depicted in these pages, and yet attempt to apologise for them.

On behalf of the Spaniards, "Azamat Batuk" declares that they are hospitable, courteous, affectionate in their families, content with their country and themselves, sober, sagacious, *not* greedy of filthy lucre. Of the high estimate they form of their country there can be no doubt,—they have a saying that if God were not king in Heaven he would be king in Spain, and have a French king for cook. That they are not avaricious is not so certain,—their advocate is fain to confess that "money can do anything in Spanish politics." That they do not work with the feverish intensity of English money-makers might be meritorious, if we could believe their cultivation of repose to have a better motive than indolence. The notion at which we arrive by the process of carefully recollecting "Azamat Batuk's" facts, and carefully digesting his inferences from them, is that Spaniards have good qualities and better capabilities, but that they exhibit an antique,—not uninteresting or unmitigatedly bad,—yet, on the whole, obsolete and vicious type of national pride, exclusiveness, and selfishness. Spaniards are kind to each other, but they are not kind to foreigners. They were glad to entertain "Azamat Batuk," but his company, we have no doubt, was more than worth his room. Their conduct to Amadeo was morosely, selfishly unkind. They had as